

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Daredevils
Sports on the edge of danger

Oriental journey
Tranquil taste of green tea in China

Familiar face
Tom Courtenay returns to the small screen

Fifteen a side
Weekend rugby preview and the John Player Cup

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mr Thomas MacGregor of North Berwick, East Lothian. Portfolio list, page 18; how to play, information service, back page. Tomorrow £22,000 can be won - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Labour move on school pay

Labour members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' education committee have put forward a controversial initiative to try to solve the teachers' pay dispute. It will involve a joint approach with the unions to press the Government for more money. Sir Keith Joseph, writing in today's seventy-fifth anniversary issue of *The Times Educational Supplement*, criticizes teachers' union leaders and says that "continued disruption of schools is both wrong and pointless". Page 2

US rebuke for the French

The US has for the first time deplored the sinking of the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, as France and New Zealand agreed to form a joint panel of experts to improve diplomatic relations. *Falsh failure*, page 5

Dollar rebounds

The dollar rebounded upwards against other currencies in New York last night, gaining two cents against the pound to \$1.4220 and reversing the earlier advance of sterling in London.

Train crash

Forty-one people were taken to hospital and five were kept in after an Ayr-Glasgow passenger train hit a stationary goods train near Paisley.

£1m Aids boost

The Government is doubling its spending on the fight against Aids with the immediate allocation of almost £1 million, mostly to improve the care of patients. Page 3

Sea ban stays

The ban on dumping radioactive waste into the sea is to continue indefinitely, the London Dumping Convention decided. Britain had hoped to resume the practice.

Rebel success

Uganda rebels claimed last night to have captured the town of Masaka, 80 miles from Kampala after fierce fighting. *Peace talks*, page 5

Woosnam wins

Ian Woosnam beat Joey Sindelar 4 and 2 in the Sunbury world match-play golf championship at Westwoud and now plays *Sovereign Ballesteros*. Page 22

Leader page, 13
Letters: On rules from Mr S. Footergill and Ms S. Monk; child abuse, from Professor A. Allott
Leading articles: Lawson and Hattersley; Military Attachés; Privatizing Health
Features, pages 10-12 Stemming the import flow; the new New Left; hope for the UN; Spectrum: Prince Andrew, photographer royal
Obituary, page 14 Professor R. F. Pecl, Brigadier Neville Chesshyre

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Soviet anger blights hope for Reagan talks today

From Richard Owen, Moscow

On the eve of today's meeting between President Reagan and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, the Kremlin launched a scathing attack on the President for mounting a "scare blitz" over the Soviet military threat to the West and chasing the "illusory goal" of military supremacy. Mr Shevardnadze and Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, failed to break the impasse on arms control, including the contentious Star Wars issue, earlier this week. Today's encounter should provide pointers to the superpower atmosphere in the run-up to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in November. But Tass took a gloomy view yesterday, accusing Mr Reagan of conjuring facts about Russia's alleged military advantage out of thin air.

The US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Tass said, had acknowledged that a rough parity existed between Soviet and American nuclear forces, and even Mr Reagan's own statements on the subject were contradictory. He was floating "fantastic myths" about Soviet superiority and the Soviet threat, yet when the President wanted to boast about his efforts to boost American military might he took the opposite line and claimed that the two great nuclear powers were equal.

● **WASHINGTON:** President Reagan spent yesterday in intensive preparations for today's crucial meeting. The Soviet Foreign Minister's expected offer of a strategic missile cut and his negotiating manner are important indications of what may be achieved in November (Michael Binyon writes).

Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, told the President on the four-hour meeting he and Mr Shultz shared with Mr Shevardnadze on Wednesday. US officials said, the atmosphere then was good, misconceptions had been cleared up and both sides had listened carefully to each other.

The White House spokesman said the fact that no specific agreements were reached was not a disappointment to the Administration.

Mr Shevardnadze's reaction said that without an agreed policy it would be possible for some of that money to be taken up in wage increases by the employed, rather than jobs for the unemployed.

He said that a pay policy could only be created by consensus, and added: "We have failed to do that, and it has been a terrible deficiency on the part of the Labour Party."

Mr Hattersley hoped that an "ethical framework" for the economy, "where the lowest are paid more and the highest paid are paid less and the social services are preserved", would provide the incentive for agreement.

But he said: "Whether that results in a sufficient consensus being built up for the trade unions to co-operate I do not know."

"If they cannot co-operate, then we will have to make the best of it."

He also said, however, that public sector pay restraint would continue whether the unions accepted private sector restraint or not.

There was no question of the immediate "rehabilitation" of public sector pay: for example of the teachers getting the 32.5 per cent required to "get them back to their previous levels".

Mr Pritchard, who still lives with his wife in Nantun, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, plans to move to a specially built home at Basingstoke, Hampshire, where he will be looked after by a housekeeper.

Mr Pritchard explained how a man who had once enjoyed his work, sailing, swimming, reading, DIY and driving had been left paralysed down his left side, blind in the right eye, and with defects in intelligence, concentration and memory.

"He spends his days at home pottering. He walks very slowly and unsteadily. It takes him about an hour to walk a quarter of a mile."

Louise, with whom he had previously enjoyed a happy relationship, cannot stand being in the same room as him.

Judge Thomas said Mr Pritchard had become "a formidable burden" to his wife. "The outlook for him is bleak. Fortunately, he does not have any great insight into the wretchedness of his condition."

The judge said it was no fault of Mrs Pritchard that she had been unable to cope with her husband's personality change. "Many women would have given up much earlier."

Flowers and kisses as expelled Russians fly home



Soviet officials and their families walking across the tarmac to their aircraft. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Spying allegations 'absolute rubbish'

By Patrick Clough

Still stoutly declaring their innocence, most of the 21 Russians expelled from Britain as spies left Gatwick airport yesterday for Moscow with their wives and children.

The party of 72 was driven to Gatwick in two coaches and waiting to check-in at the airport with their cabin luggage, trolleys, and children in arms, they looked like any other charter group.

The women carried bouquets and there were kisses and bear hugs for fellow Russians who had come to see them off. But number of those who spoke to the press were trembling and evidently nervous at the unaccustomed exposure to cameras and reporters.

Members of the group said none of them had much to do with Mr Oleg Gordievsky, the London head of the KGB who defected and named the 25 diplomats, trade officials, businessmen and journalists, as KGB men. A further six were expelled in retaliation for the expulsion of 25 Britons from Moscow.

One Russian said: "We don't know much about him - and to be honest we don't think much of him after what happened."

Mr Sergei Bolotov, a correspondent for the Novosti news agency, said: "The allegations were absolute rubbish." Mr Yuri Elov, a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy, called the allegations "lies".

Mr Viktor Timofeyev, a Soviet trade delegation official, said: "Of course we are not spies. None of us has been arrested and nobody was caught. It is all a political game."

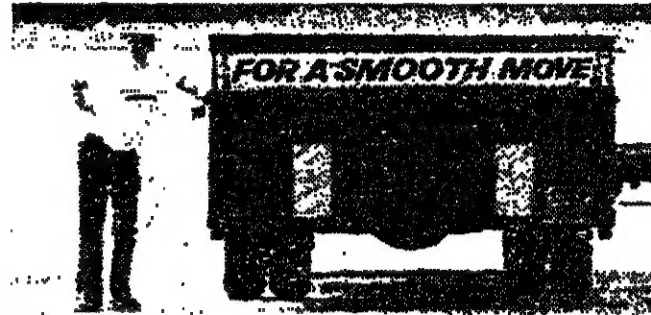
Another expelled Russian pointed to his two young children and joked: "Here are more dangerous spies."

Several said they were sad to leave Britain and the friends they had made. "I love this country and I love its people," Mr Timofeyev said. "My respect for Britain and the British people in spite of this dirty provocation will be the same."

Later, carrying yellow and white plastic bags from the airport shops they were taken by British Caledonian first class buses to gate 62 where a huge flybus 86 was waiting. There they walked, slightly self-consciously past a battery of television and press cameras to the aircraft.

At the head of the small group of Soviet officials who watched the aircraft leave on its three and a half flight was Mr Les Parshin, the charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy throughout the spy crisis. He said that practically all those expelled were on board but did not say where the others were.

● **NBC television news** said on Wednesday night that Vitali Dzhurichenko, a high-ranking Soviet intelligence official, defected to the West in Rome on July 24. But the US State Department refused to comment.



Luggage being loaded diplomatically

Another baby found alive

20,000 quake toll is feared by Mexicans

From John Carlin, Mexico City

Refuting all official statements, senior members of the Mexican Government were saying privately that the final death toll in the Mexican earthquake disaster would be between 12,000 as more people including a premature born baby were found alive in a flattened hospital yesterday.

Exactly seven days after the first of two earthquakes tore through the heart of Mexico City, the Government of President Miguel de la Madrid originally put the numbers of dead in the hundreds and, more recently had conceded the figure could reach 5,000, "but no more."

The latest unofficial estimates of the dead tally with those made almost from the beginning by rescue workers and senior diplomats.

Early yesterday morning a woman patient, aged 28, and then a few hours later a nurse, were stretched out of the wreck of Juarez Hospital, a tomb for hundreds, and the most awesome, horrifying spectacle in the shattered centre of the Capital.

Then, at 7.50am rescuers brought out alive a tiny premature baby that inexplicably survived an entire week buried under the rubble of the hospital. The baby was rushed to an incubator. Doctors expect it to live. An army major in charge of a 300-man rescue team at the site of the hospital said he expected a woman and two babies found alive in the rubble would be brought out later.

The Juarez Hospital, a 12-floor building, was reduced to the height of a three-storey block. It looks as if an enormous bomb had been placed under its foundations.

Up to 1,000 medical staff and patients are thought to be trapped, hope being held out now for only a tiny handful.

Cries for help from Miss Angela Mendez, aged 22, the nurse who was rescued yesterday, were first heard at noon the day before. A team of seven firemen from Miami and a small group of Mexican miners had to carve three tunnels through the crumbled edifice before finally making contact with her.

The rescue team had to pick up with hammers and chisels at concrete obstacles before the

Continued on back page, col 4

Continued on back page, col 6

Petrol price cut may be on the way

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

A fall in petrol prices is now under consideration by the leading oil companies in the wake of sterling's rise against the dollar.

Shell cut its prices of fuel supplied to its industrial customers at midnight last night by an average of 2.37p a gallon. Industrial petrol prices are not affected, but the price cuts are a clear indication that the currency movements, which affect modern refinery costs could lead to a petrol price cut.

The Shell industrial fuel-price cuts are likely to be followed by its main competitors by the weekend, but the oil companies are claiming that the scope for petrol price cuts is limited.

The official price for four-star petrol is now 198.7p a gallon, but local price wars and promotional offers have sent prices in many areas below the 190p-a-gallon mark.

The oil companies are also concerned that the new price arrangements devised by the leading members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be based on the price of refined products.

Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, the acting President of the Akali Dal, said last night he was hopeful his party would be able to tackle the terrorists.

Photograph, page 8
Letter, back page

from being a happy family man he became "calious, irritable and on occasion violent", the judge said.

"The results of those injuries have left his life in ruins. They have deprived him of his wife, to a large extent of his children, of his home and of his work."

Before the accident Mr Pritchard and his wife Mary-Ann had enjoyed a happy marriage and an active social life.

She was pregnant at the time with twin daughters, Chloe and Sophie, now eight. The couple, who had married in 1969, have another daughter, Louise, now 16.

Punjab vote backs Sikh peace deal

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Voting results in the Punjab elections last night showed an overwhelming acceptance of the peace accord signed between the Indian Government and rebellious Sikhs.

As the results were announced the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, took an early lead, and it was soon clear that they would have the overwhelming majority of seats. After 31 seats were declared the Akalis had won 23 and were ahead as the count proceeded in a majority of the rest.

The new assembly will have 117 seats, and last night the Akali leaders were claiming victory. Leaders of the Congress (I) party of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, appeared virtually to concede their triumph.

The Prime Minister will be satisfied at the defeat of his party in the strife-torn state, for now the Sikh party must take the responsibility for coping with the remaining terrorist campaign.

Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, the acting President of the Akali Dal, said last night he was hopeful his party would be able to tackle the terrorists.

Photograph, page 8
Letter, back page

Wages deal is key to jobs, says Hattersley

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley said yesterday that it would be a "terrible deficiency" if Labour failed to create an incomes policy consensus with the trade unions before the next election.

Labour's deputy leader said in an interview with *Marxism Today* that the concentration of a Labour government's investment programme on new jobs would only be possible with trade union agreement.

He said earlier this year that on current figures, he would hope to inject £5,000 million into the economy to create a million jobs over two years.

But yesterday Mr Hattersley said that without an agreed pay policy it would be possible for some of that money to be taken up in wage increases by the employed, rather than jobs for the unemployed.

Incomes ahead of inflation

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Real incomes in Britain rose strongly in the second quarter, according to official figures published yesterday. Wage and salary increases pushed incomes up by 2 per cent, compared with the first quarter, to stand 3.5 per cent up on a year earlier.

Growth in incomes has kept well ahead of inflation, which peaked at 7 per cent in May and June. Wages and salaries in the second quarter were up 9 per cent on a year earlier, and total personal incomes rose 8 per cent, before allowing for inflation.

The extra income has gone partly into spending, up 1.9 per cent in the second quarter and partly into savings.

Company profits in the period remained at their high first-quarter level. A 15 per cent fall in North Sea oil profits was offset by an 8 per cent rise in profits for non-oil companies.

The award expected to rise to £450,000 with interest, will be paid by Mr Michael Parrott, the lord driver, and his employers, J. H. Cobden, of Martock, Somerset, who admitted liability.

Liverpool unions walk out of talks

From Peter Davenport
Liverpool

The move by Liverpool City Council to dismiss its 31,000 employees in an attempt to buy time to continue the campaign for more government funds caused further division among town hall unions yesterday.

Leaders of the local government workers' union, Nalco, walked out of crisis talks being held by the joint shop stewards' committee when they decided to support the ruling Labour group's plan to issue 90-day notices.

The plan is expected to be approved at a special meeting of the city council today.

Although the shop stewards supported the redundancy move as the only option open to the council, they also said they intended to try again to bring the local authority workforce out on indefinite strike before the notices expire on December 31.

By issuing the notices the council is able to raise money to continue paying wages until the end of the year; otherwise, Labour councillors claim, the cash would run out next week.

Councillor Derek Hatton, the Labour deputy leader, said yesterday that all emergency services would be maintained. The intention is then to re-hire all the workers once money becomes available.

Nalco expects to have legal advice before its officials today on their plan to tell members not to write or process the notices. That would make the task of issuing them much more difficult although it would not prevent their issue.

Their lawyers are investigating whether such action would leave members open to surcharge. Instructions to the union's 6,300 members in Liverpool are expected to go out today and on Monday.

Delegates from the further education teaching union, NATFHE, joined Nalco in yesterday's walk-out.

● **Trade union leaders** made a plea to councillors yesterday not to proceed with the dismissal threat until union and council leaders had fully discussed the situation (George Hill writes).

But councillors had already left their talks with union leaders after a day of meeting declaring that they believed that they had the full support of the national union leaders. The council meets again today to consider its next step.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers' and Allied Trades Union, insisted that earlier talks between a delegation of the general secretaries of eight main unions and Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, had disclosed enough hope of progress to justify a call for keeping to the status quo.

Mr Jack Straw, opposition spokesman on the environment, Continued on back page, col 6

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By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Mr Brian Sams, chairman of the education committee of the Greater London Council and Conservative leader on the AMA education committee, said the move was "anti-Government".

"We have always argued as a

● Sir Keith Joseph told the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals meeting in Leicester that the tone of his Green Paper on higher education "could, perhaps should, have been different".

By Bartie Clement

The inflationary pressure will merge in the next available negotiations, but the lead of price rises over basic wage increases is unlikely to be a long-lived phenomenon. The retail price index now seems to be on a downward course, the report points out.

That, coupled with "harsher trading conditions" for businesses, could mean that the realization of settlements could be slower in the coming months than the bulletin anticipates. Settlements in the private sector were at 6 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in publicly owned enterprises.

Miss Brenda Dean, Sogal general secretary, said: "We are very concerned about these reports and we will be raising them directly with Mr Murdoch when we meet him."

Leaders of all the main printing unions are due to meet Mr Murdoch on Monday to discuss News International's plans to use its new printing plant at Wapping, east London, to produce the evening newspaper.

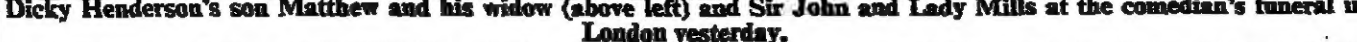
TNT's 1,500 vehicles are driven by members of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Print union leaders are to

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By Our Labour Editor

The executive of the confederation, which commands a 240,000 block vote at next week's Labour Party conference in Bournemouth, decided to stand by its earlier support of a similar motion at the TUC in Blackpool last month.

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

"If I am defeated by Britain's miners I will relinquish my position. If you lose in that election you will relinquish your position and the area will stay inside the NUM."

Mr Lynek, who at times appeared to lose his temper

By Ronald Faux

Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, president of Plaid Cymru, said that, with double strength, nationalist parties of Wales and Scotland could decide a hung

sworth, Birmingham, is own businesses, compar

The Home Office emphasized yesterday that the initiative was not a response to the Handsworth riot, but to the low level of self-employment among Afro-Caribbians. The 1981 labour force survey showed that the private sector in what the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, described yesterday as a "new partnership".

Discussions about setting up a third agency in Finsbury Park, north London, are at an

OVER BLACK SECTIONS

Mr Roy Hattersley, the

1,204 jobs lost

Tories al

union block votes will ensure votes".

Armed over security p

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Editor

He confirmed that he saw no reason for introducing further trade union legislation before the next election. The August strike figures of 76,000 days lost, compared with a 10-year average of 860,000 were a sign that legislation, including provisions for ballots, was working.

By Philip Webster

Interviewed on the BBC North-East Coast 10 Coast programme a week before the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, Mr Pym again made clear his dissatisfaction with the Government.

help employment rather than
in a tax-cutting strategy.

The moves by Eagle Star Insurance to repossess the 336-acre Somerset estate of Sir Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Taunton and chairman of Lorrho, because of mortgage arrears have been called off, the

ad been resolved and that no further steps were expected

Mass error

**Geoffrey
Smith**

So there are the salariat of managers, supervisors and professional people; routine non-manual employees such as clerks, sales-workers and secretaries; the petty bourgeoisie of the self employed; foremen and technicians; and the working class, defined as rank and file manual employees in industry and agriculture.

working class was not shrinking as a proportion of the total - down from 49 per cent in 1964 to 34 per cent in 1983, as measured by heads of households. This means that Labour is

What changes in the 2000s?

There is a contrast between public attitudes to welfare benefits, which help the disadvantaged, and expenditure on

indirectly. Large majorities are


what they see as the threat posed to public services by the policies of the present Government. It is a pragmatic rather than an ideological concern, appearing to have little to do

is fitted to minister. But I should

particularly associated by public opinion with support for these services. If it could present itself as the zealous champion of the public services and the pragmatic party on economics, Labour would be responding to wishes that cut across party boundaries.

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*Compared to Hertz, Avis and Godfrey Davis European's published national tariffs as of 1st August 1985 for a Ford Sierra 1.6L on the only equivalent of a three day return to base rental rate applies to return to base rental only. Offer available until Dec. 31st 1985.

Budget
rent a car

State doubles spending on fight against Aids with £1m for patients

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Government is to double its spending on the fight against the Aids (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) virus with the immediate allocation of almost £1 million. Most of that will be used to improve the care of patients.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, announced the new funding yesterday. It is the first of a series of measures against Aids to be taken in the next few months.

Mr Hayhoe said: "The Government fully understands public concern about Aids. This terrible disease is being tackled on a broad front and with the continuing co-operation of all concerned, particularly those in the at-risk groups."

"I am hopeful that together we will be able to control the spread of the infection and reduce the appalling suffering which accompanies the disease."

About 10,000 people may have been exposed to the Aids virus in Britain, but only a small proportion have so far developed the disease. By the end of August there were 206

confirmed cases; of those 114 had died.

Most of the new funding will go to help health authorities in London, where most Aids cases are located, for the treatment and care of patients and for counselling sufferers and their families.

The North East Thames, North West Thames and South East Thames regional health authorities will receive a total of £680,000.

Haemophiliacs, among whom there have been six Aids deaths, will receive £122,000, mostly towards counselling through reference centres and the Haemophilia Society. A public education campaign is to get £100,000.

The Terence Higgins Trust, named after the first Aids fatality in Britain, is given £10,000 towards counselling of homosexuals and others.

The screening of all blood donations for antibodies to the Aids virus will be introduced nationally next month.

Counselling will be offered to anyone whose blood is found to contain the antibodies, and to

their families and friends.

The Haemophilia Society welcomed the government funds yesterday, but said the money was not enough to solve the problem of inadequate numbers of counsellors.

Children 'not at risk'

There is no danger of children contracting Aids in a normal school setting and special precautions to cope with a pupil infected by the virus, according to Dr Tony Pinching, a leading expert on the disease (Hilary Wile, of *The Times Educational Supplement*, writes).

Dr Pinching, senior lecturer in clinical immunology at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, emphasizes that Aids can be transmitted only by sexual contact, or through large amounts of blood. He said that cuts, grazes, or even serious accidents pose no threat to pupils.

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Experts' reassurance, page 8



Prince Andrew focusing through one of his five Nikons. The Prince, in an interview on page 10, says he enjoys taking common sights from a different viewpoint. His book *Photographs* is published on Monday with windows, gardens, roofs, Navy, family and dogs as its theme. He hopes it will be judged on its merits and not because of who he is (Photograph: Warren Harrison). Spectrum, page 10

Boy, 5, died after he drank single whisky

A healthy boy aged five died after his father allowed him to drink a single measure of whisky, an inquest in Birmingham was told yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Steven Meredith by Dr Richard Whittington, the coroner.

The early-morning drink triggered an unusual reaction in the boy's metabolism because he had not eaten since the previous evening, the hearing was told. He went into convulsions and died six days later in hospital.

Dr Peter Acland, a pathologist, told the hearing that the drink reduced the sugar level in the boy's blood and starved his brain of vital oxygen nutrients.

Dr Acland said that the boy of Florence Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, died from an imbalance of sugar in his blood caused by the alcohol.

The single whisky, mixed with orange, had been left over from a christening party for the boy's half-sister last month.

His parents divorced four years ago, but his father, Mr Arthur Meredith, an unemployed bakery worker, of Layton Road, Handsworth, was invited to the christening.

Mr Meredith said he realizes there was whisky in the orange when the boy asked for a drink and he let him take it. He said that 15 months earlier Steven had drunk a tumbler of whisky and had not been badly affected.

Naval officer jailed after losing temper in cabin attack

A submarine officer whose temper snapped when he found his girl friend, a Wren, in her cabin with another officer was jailed yesterday for three months and dismissed from the Royal Navy at a court martial in Plymouth.

Lieutenant Carl Garner, aged 26, who admitted two charges of malicious wounding, will serve his sentence in a civil prison. Naval lawyers said that there were no powers to send an officer to a military jail. It was "extremely rare" for a naval officer to be sent to prison.

The other officer, Lieutenant Nicholas Harrap, was court martialled later and admitted being drunk on the night of the incident. He was fined £300 and severely reprimanded after the court was told that he had drunk several whiskeys and pints of bitter before taking Wren Third Officer Emma Tortise back to her cabin.

The court was told that Garner pushed his way into Miss Tortise's cabin and found Harrap sitting on the bed with her.

Garner was said to have ordered Harrap to leave but was answered by giggles from him and Miss Tortise. He took Harrap by the lapels and threw him against a wall, hitting him several times.

Garner then dragged Harrap into the corridor and hit him again before returning to the cabin and tipping Miss Tortise on to the floor.

Lieutenant-Commander Simon Cooper, for the prosecution, said that Garner then put his arms around Miss Tortise and apologized for his behaviour.

"Her response was a string of obscenities to the effect that he should leave immediately", Commander Cooper said.

Garner, who was serving on board the submarine HMS Onslaught, again lost his temper and punched Third Officer Tortise.

Lieutenant-Commander Hugh Wolfensohn, for the defence, said that Garner had acted under extreme provocation.

Compensation urged for soccer hooligan victims

Football clubs should be required by law to compensate victims of hooliganism, a senior policeman said yesterday.

Chief Supt Alan Charlesworth, of West Yorkshire, said legislation should be introduced forcing clubs to take out adequate insurance against injury by spectators to people and property "inside the ground and its confines".

He told the Police Superintendents' Association annual conference at Torquay: "Unruly behaviour outside the ground cannot be divorced from the event."

Mr Charlesworth said the legislation would provide adequate compensation, particularly in cases where those responsible were unidentified.

He also called for the creation of a specific offence of missile throwing at football matches for which people could be arrested.

The association said that matches should be played behind closed doors or cancelled if strict conditions for policing the evacuation of grounds were not complied with.

Clubs should have enough money to pay for sufficient police officers to ensure evacuation in accordance with the proposals of the Poplewell inquiry, it said.

The Football Association yesterday dismissed the proposal for insurance and damage outside grounds as "absolute nonsense".

Home improvement changes condemned

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Green Paper proposals for means-tested home improvement grants and equity sharing loans were described as unworkable yesterday by the Building Employers Confederation.

It also criticised proposed alterations to standards of fitness of houses which it believes, will reduce the variety and scope of housing improvement work eligible for assistance.

Mr Ken Harper, working party chairman, said: "The penny-pinching approach of the Green Paper is a recipe for dereliction which so far has merely succeeded in uniting all those with an interest in housing improvement in common opposition rather than harnessing that united approach for a combined attack on housing decay."

"Penny-pinching and means-

testing now will spell disaster in the future as the nation's owner-occupiers face the penalties of inadequate spending on repair and maintenance. The Government could be throwing away the opportunity to maintain one of the country's most important national assets, its housing stock."

The confederation's proposals to deal with the 4.3 million dwellings which are in serious decay (25 per cent of the housing stock) are headed by a government commitment to spend £600 million a year throughout the life of the Parliament.

That would cover all dwellings lacking basic amenities, all dwellings in housing action areas, and leave £50 to £100 million for other houses needing major repairs.

Boy villain's velvet-lined den of crime

The key figure in a gang of thieves who committed almost every type of theft was a tiny boy aged 11, magistrates at Bradford Juvenile Court were told yesterday.

He was known in the Manchester area of the city as "King Thief" and his palace was a velvet-lined wooden den near a big wool mill from where he organized his night raids.

More than £25,000 worth of stolen property passed through the hands of the boy and 11 other youths. They stole to order and at least £20,000 worth of goods was stolen.

Mr Paul Hinds, for the prosecution, said: "It is probably the largest set of matters ever to be dealt with by this juvenile court."

The boy, now aged 12, admitted 11 offences of theft, burglary, and receiving stolen goods involving property valued at about £3,000 and asked for 78 offences, involving about £10,000 worth to be taken into consideration. He was put into the care of the local authority.

Another youth aged 14, who admitted eight offences and asked for 41 to be considered involving property to a total value of about £3,500, was sent to a detention centre for 12 weeks.

The younger boy admitted that he was known as King Thief among his group and said property they had stolen had included about £200 worth of trousers, between £400 and £600 worth of socks, hundreds of pens, shirts, cameras, electronic games, shoes, jewellery, batteries, padlocks and a television set.

Mr Reginald LePla, for the boy, said his offending began at the age of 10 when he stole an apple. He said that by July last year he was almost totally in the hands of the adults who had been receiving the stolen property.

Household insurance 'too complicated'

By Our Property Correspondent

Household insurance policies should be made easier to understand, the Office of Fair Trading says in a report published yesterday.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director general, said: "Far too many policyholders do not understand their policies, are bewildered by their legal terminology and rely on the often simplistic 'peace of mind' advertising put out by the industry."

No policy covered all risks, he said, and it was in the insurers' interest to educate customers.

The report expresses concern that increases in contents insurance, especially in inner city areas, make it difficult for some householders to afford it. It suggests insurers should

publicize cheaper forms, such as indemnity-only policies.

Insurers should also consider doing more to encourage householders to prevent losses, rewarding those who installed security devices or set up neighbourhood watch schemes.

With regard to leaseholders and tenants in England and Wales, and flat owners in Scotland, the report says they often do not have the right to make sure that their landlord has adequate home insurance and generally have no legal rights to claim if the landlord fails to do so.

Household Insurance: a report by the Director of Fair Trading (available from room 517, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2).

NFU agrees to support food promotion

The National Farmers' Union yesterday agreed in principle to support a new organization to promote British food at home and abroad.

But it made clear that its support was conditional upon continued government funding and upon greater farmer representation on restyled Food From Britain body.

Food From Britain was established in 1983 with government funding of £14 million over five years, but Mr Peter Walker, who was the Minister of Agriculture, indicated at the time that after the five years it should be entirely supported by the industry.

Mr Simon Gourlay, the NFU deputy president, said yesterday that the union now had authority to negotiate the setting-up of a body which it felt was essential to ensure that farmers and growers did not lose to increasing foreign competition.

Mr Patrick Tory, chairman of the union's cereals committee, said that the Government's assessment that this year's harvest would be between 24 million and 26.5 million tons should be treated with extreme caution.

Kennel Club suspends owner who 'beat dog'

By Tony Samstag

A dog show degenerated into uproar after a woman entered the ring and beat her Afghan hound to the floor, a disciplinary hearing of the Kennel Club was told yesterday.

Mrs Elizabeth Ann Artus, of Cambridge Grove, Whitefield, Greater Manchester, was suspended from taking part in any Kennel Club show or trial for a year after the general committee found her guilty of conduct that was "discrediting or prejudicial".



Mrs Artus yesterday.

...to the interests of the canine world."

A complaint alleging the maltreatment of the dog, Tiger Hunter of Ardsen, was signed by more than 135 witnesses who had attended the Heywood and Radcliffe Canine Society Show last September at a sports centre in Salford.

Mrs Artus said afterwards she would appeal against the decision and was considering legal action against some of the witnesses. She had denied she was at the show at the time of the incident and said she was watching television at the home of relatives.

Four witnesses identified Mrs Artus at the Kennel Club's central London headquarters yesterday. They said she had entered the ring while one of her daughters was showing the dog in the children's handling class.

The animal had attacked a terrier and the child had become distraught. Mrs Sandra Ormerod told the tribunal that Mrs Artus had leapt into the ring.

"I assumed she was going to the child. But she didn't go to the child at all but started hitting the dog", she said.

Plan to reduce orchestras is dropped

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The Arts Council has dropped its plan to persuade one of London's main orchestras to move to Nottingham, cutting their number from four to three.

Mr Luke Rittner, the council's secretary-general, announced the decision yesterday, but denied it represented a blow to the overall policy of shifting arts resources to the regions.

The proposal was fiercely

contested by the London Symphony, the Royal Philharmonic, the Philharmonia and the London Philharmonic, and earlier this year the council decided to reduce support for the orchestras by 25 per cent.

Mr Rittner said that the reduction would remain, but the council no longer intended to drop a London orchestra or form one in Nottingham.

The council realized it was impossible to reduce the

number of London orchestras because each could survive without an Arts Council grant. But the council still thought London was over-provided with orchestras.

Next year, after the abolition of the Greater London Council, the Arts Council will take direct responsibility for the orchestras funding, but all four orchestras have been told that the idea of cutting one of their number has been abandoned.

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Prosecutors fear downgrading in Crown legal service

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prosecuting solicitors are leaving their jobs because they believe the new Crown prosecutions service offers poor conditions, according to Mr John Timmons, president of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales. He said: "We will not be able to recruit or retain people of the right calibre. They are disillusioned, frustrated and angry."

Nalga, the prosecuting solicitors' negotiating body, is so concerned the society says, that it has called a national delegation conference of its representatives on October 2. The solicitors have met Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General to protest at what they see as the structure and salaries of the new service which they believe will lower morale.

The solicitors say that the salary of the bottom grade in the new service which will have a national pay scale instead of the present local ones is expected to be £9,700-£14,000, but most people with any length of service are likely to be receiving £14,000 now in an equivalent grade. The lowest rate in Devon and Cornwall for example is £11,200 and Avon and Somerset, £12,800.

The solicitors, who are employed at present by county councils or police authorities, will become Civil Servants under the new service. They say that adjustments will be made after 10 years in the same post, to bring their pay down to the Civil Service level.

Several solicitors in the West Midlands are reported to be considering leaving for private practice: one has left in Nottinghamshire and two have left posts in West Yorkshire.

Mr Robert Green, Chief Prosecuting Solicitor of Devon and Cornwall, said that a reduction in prospects was what affected most people's careers. There were too few senior jobs in relation to junior ones, compared with elsewhere in the Civil Service.

There were equal numbers of senior and junior prosecuting solicitors in his office, but the proposals now emerging suggested that there would be one senior post to four others in the new service.

Mr Timmons fears that what he says is a Treasury description of the jobs in the new services as "low grade legal work" means the solicitors will be treated less well in terms of salary and career prospects than the rest of the Civil Service.

A prosecuting solicitor in the West Midlands said: "People we describe as senior prosecuting solicitors will be down graded to basic Crown Prosecutors, the lowest grade."

The new arrangement would just become a training ground and stepping-off point for young lawyers into private practice.

Mr Richard Oley, County Prosecuting Solicitor for West Yorkshire, said: "We feel that the basic grade for the Chief Crown Prosecutor is too low." He added that the salary and status of the new Chief Crown Prosecutor in places such as West Yorkshire would not match the status of the Chief Constable.

Britain offers more aid for boat people

Britain is to admit another 500 Vietnamese boat people at present being held in "closed" camps in Hong Kong.

A further "limited number" of refugees is likely to be allowed into Britain if other countries follow. Government funds to help the more than 19,000 Vietnamese refugees already here with language, employment and housing are being increased by 50 per cent a year to £390,000. The government backed Vietnamese programme is also being extended until March 1988.

The move is in response to a report from the Commons select committee which emphasized the plight of the 11,900 Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong, half of whom are being held in prison-like conditions in the camps, which the committee describes as a "considerable stain" on Britain's humanitarian reputation.

Second charge over riot deaths

A second man was charged with arson yesterday after the deaths of two Asian shopkeepers during the Handsworth riots in Birmingham. Samuel Morrison, aged 17, a West Indian, of Fentham Road, Aston, Birmingham, made a two-minute appearance before magistrates in the city.

He was charged with arson with intent to endanger life at the sub-post office in Loddon Road, run by Mr Kassamali Molekides.

Mr Molekides, of Overton Close, Hall Green, Birmingham, died on September 9 with his brother, Amirali, aged 44. Mr Graham McGrath, for Morrison, did not apply for bail and he was remanded in custody until Monday. In a near by court, Mark Barrett, aged 21, of Newtown, Birmingham, was remanded in custody until October 4, charged with murdering the Molekides brothers.



Nigel Purchase with his painting, "North Street, 1984", commemorating the twentyfifth anniversary of the twinning of Chichester and Chartres. The artist is seated in the right foreground (Photograph: John Manning)

Runcie ire at Powell race speech

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr Enoch Powell's recent speech calling for the repatriation of immigrants was implicitly condemned yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who likened it to the agitation against the Huguenot refugees in the seventeenth century.

Speaking at a service in St Paul's Cathedral, London, to mark the three hundredth anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Dr Runcie attacked the "strident voices" in every age "not least in ours" who promoted bigotry and racial animosity by calling for the expulsion of immigrants. Church sources said the archbishop had Mr Powell's recent speech in mind in framing his remarks.

In 1693, he recalled, Sir John Knight, MP for Bristol, said the Huguenot immigration was afflicting England with the kind of plagues which afflicted Biblical Egypt. The kingdom, he had said, was "bringing forth Frogs in abundance."

Sir John demanded that a Bill for the naturalization of French Protestant refugees "should be kicked out of the House, and then foreigners out of the kingdom."

Dr Runcie said: "It is to the credit of Parliament that his speech was sent to the common hangman to be burnt. Stronger efforts were made to organize financial relief for the refugees."

Heads disappointed on assisted places

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

By the 1990s about a third of pupils at many of the best independent schools will be from low-income families, Mr Peter Brooke, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, said yesterday.

Addressing the public school headmasters in Oxford, he said that the growth in the number of children from less well-off families going to independent schools was an impressive achievement, and had been made possible through the Assisted Places Scheme which his Government introduced after Labour abolished direct grant schools.

But Mr Brooke disappointed many members of the Headmasters' Conference on the final day of their annual meeting by saying that there was no immediate prospect of the Government finding the money to extend the scheme. On Tuesday, Mr Bruce McGowan,

this year's chairman, had called for the scheme to be widened so that more children and schools could benefit.

He also asked for the income limit to be relaxed so that parents earning more than £16,000 a year would qualify. As it is, 25,000 children are benefiting at a cost this year of £22 million. When the scheme is operating fully, about one in seven children in independent schools will be assisted.

Mr Brooke said there was not such a big divide between the state and independent sectors. "It is surely wrong to look upon the school system we have as being comprised of two great monoliths."

Mr John Dancy, former Professor of Education at Exeter University and former Master of Marlborough College, said that school sixth forms were the only place where the tradition of liberal education still flourished.

Catholic schools praised

Pupils obtain the best examination results in Scotland in Roman Catholic schools, in 1979-80, found that pupils of all social backgrounds and levels of ability tended to do better in schools with "socially favoured" pupil intakes. But the success of Roman Catholic schools, which serve pupils from poorer backgrounds, was also striking.

Catholic schools achieved between one and two examination awards more for the average pupil than non-denominational schools.

ined the results of more than 20,000 pupils who left school in 1979-80, found that pupils of all social backgrounds and levels of ability tended to do better in schools with "socially favoured" pupil intakes. But the success of Roman Catholic schools, which serve pupils from poorer backgrounds, was also striking.

Catholic schools achieved between one and two examination awards more for the average pupil than non-denominational schools.

Lure of EEC living standards

Wage-earners pay price of cutting foreign debt

Portugal goes to the polls on October 6, and in the second of two articles on the campaign, Richard Wigg reports from Oporto.

At the top of the Avenida Boavista a procession of workers with banners marches by, protesting that their salaries have been unpaid for many months. There are at least 100,000 Portuguese in this plight on top of the country's estimated 500,000 unemployed.

A bystander, an electrician, comments to me: "Hard times. One really cannot understand it. Portugal seems to get only poorer. A lot needs to be done, but the politicians have done nothing."

The one serious domestic achievement of the coalition Government of Socialists and Social Democrats, which collapsed in June, was to have got Portugal's \$15 billion foreign debt under control and cut back the current account deficit from \$3.3 billion in 1982 to \$500 million last year. But the price has been high, with a widening social gap easily visible here in Oporto's biggest industrial city.

Dr Antonio Almeida Santos, the Socialists' election leader, admits the drop in popular purchasing power, though he claims Portugal's economic difficulties are now over and development can begin

thanks, largely, to joining the European Community next January.

In a campaign notable for a lack of subtlety, Dr Mario Soares, awkwardly caught between his twin roles of Socialist Party Secretary-General and Portuguese presidential candidate, makes abundant use of this argument.

"In 1986 we are going to get big funds from the EEC," he declared opening the campaign

erupted on to the scene, hoping to capture this time the wavering vote among former Socialist, Communist, and Social Democrat sympathizers.

The new party has done some welcome blunt speaking, denouncing corruption in official places and has told the Portuguese that joining the EEC is no panacea.

The Centre Democrats and the Social Democrats are hardly subtler than the Socialists with their campaign promises. The former are pledged to create 450,000 new jobs and Professor Anibal Cavaco, the Social Democrats' new leader, backs his drive to supplant the Socialists by promising to work hard and not to travel abroad if he becomes Prime Minister.

But the Social Democrats are handicapped by having been in government longer than any other party in the last decade. Some 4,000 top executives in the public sector or administration have been their nominees, about twice the number nominated by the Socialists.

The Moscow-line Communists cultivate their working class "phono vote". But Alvaro Cunha now only says Portugal's EEC entry terms must be renegotiated, evidently accepting a *fait accompli*.

Concluded

PORTUGAL AT THE POLLS

Part 2

and promised the Portuguese "a really European standard of living". A party slogan declares: "With the Socialists we will be more European."

Oporto with 38 seats in Parliament will provide a crucial test of the working class turnout for the Socialists.

"There would be no need for our party if the others had kept past election promises," according to Senator Hermínio Martins, front-runner of the new Democratic Renewal party, formed in the shadow of President Eanes. This force

Murder of ETA exiles outrages Basques

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Political parties in Spain's Basque country from the extreme left to the right yesterday unanimously condemned the killing of four Basques, all suspected members of ETA's military wing living in exile in France, by a "death squad" in a Bayonne bar on Wednesday night.

It was the biggest action yet by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation groups (GAL), bringing the total of death squad murders to 18 since their activities started almost two years ago. The organization claimed responsibility.

Demonstrators cut the main road to France yesterday and built barricades in the home towns of three of the victims. Pro-ETA groups called for a general strike in the region.

There was also a warning, apparently addressed to the authorities in Madrid and Paris from Señor José Antonio Ardanaz, Chief Minister of the Basque autonomous Government.

"Sprawling violence" was he said, the only prospect facing the region if terrorism and counter-terrorism were allowed to continue.

Two of the ETA men killed were identified by Spanish police as important elements in the separatist organization, one being responsible for operations in Vitoria, capital of the Basque region, and another in charge of passing the terrorist "commandos" to and fro across the Franco-Spanish frontier.

For the first time two of the alleged death squad members were seized by onlookers and handed over to French police. French police identified the two as belonging to Maseilles gangs and possessing criminal records. Such a seizure, if pursued, could help clarify what lies behind the GAL squads' activities.

Señor Ricardo Damborenea, a leading Basque Socialist, said last month that he did not believe GAL existed as an organization. "There are, I think, contracts for concrete jobs to be done," he said, ruling out "neither the state apparatus nor extreme right-wing groups" as being behind the killings.

Señor Juan Barco, the Basque left-wing nationalist MP for San Sebastián, said he wanted a parliamentary inquiry to investigate GAL.

Chinese hardliner rallies to Marxist banner

From Mary Lee, Peking

More signs of conflict within the Chinese Communist Party leadership are emerging less than a week after it ended its special conference which analysts described as a clear victory for the leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

The Party conference not only "rejuvenated" membership of the Central Committee and Politburo but established a younger leadership which will push ahead with Mr Deng's complex reform programme.

But the Party's chief disciplinarian, Mr Chen Yun, whose speech at the close of the conference indicated he was not satisfied that Dengist policies were sufficiently Marxist-based, renewed his attack on "corruption by decadent capitalist ideology and conduct" when he addressed a plenary session of the central discipline inspection commission, which he heads.

Unlike the conference speech, Mr Chen last Tuesday did refer to Mr Deng's open-door policy, which he said was "correct". But, he emphasized, "this opening would unavoidably be coupled with corruption by decadent capitalist ideology and conduct" and called for attention to this. "We must mobilize

and organize the whole party and society to fight against these things with thoroughness to wipe out everything evil."

In the Xinhua report Mr Chen attacked party and government officials and their children "who swarmed into business ventures and established companies", a number of whom "worked hand in glove with law-breakers and lawless foreign businessmen".

They are involved in speculation, profiteering, bribery, smuggling, fraud and extortion and evaded customs duties... engaged in selling and projecting pornographic video tapes," he said.

Diplomats said Mr Chen was blaming all the "unhealthy tendencies" on foreign influence and the open-door policy. He also was attacking the Dengist line that it was all right for people to get rich when he criticized "the bourgeois, decadent ideology of putting money above all else".

They saw Mr Chen's hard disciplinary line as being one which will make it very difficult for the young technocrats promoted recently to positions of power to overcome.



Police officers in Bangkok inspect more than £250,000 worth of cash and valuables unearthed at the home of the sister of Mrs Chamoy Thipso, who is accused of a pyramid fund fraud.

Inquiry into financing of BBC

Peacock overwhelmed with case against advertising

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

If the Peacock Committee on the financing of the BBC is to be swayed by the weight of evidence submitted to it the corporation seems certain to be saved from advertising.

The committee, which was set up by the Home Secretary to report next year, has received a total of 474 submissions from organizations and individuals, the vast majority opposed to the idea that the BBC should turn to commercials to safeguard its future income.

The nature of the evidence submitted to Professor Alan Peacock's committee tends to back the argument by those opposed to BBC advertising that the idea has few supporters in the industry. The Confederation of British Industry declined to submit its opinions to the committee, partly because there was insufficient interest in its membership and partly because it seemed unlikely that any consensus could be reached on what the organization might want to say.

The Institute of Directors has also decided not to enter the Peacock lists. The two main industry organizations to have argued vociferously the case for advertising could be said to have a direct interest in the outcome. The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA) represents advertising agencies and the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers is the mouthpiece of advertisers.

The deadline for submissions to Peacock closed at the end of last month, although both the BBC and the IPA have been given permission to present evidence later. The committee will consider the evidence held during the next few months, hold a public meeting in November, and bring together a

draft report early next July and could provide the timetable for government changes to the way the BBC is funded.

The BBC has submitted one weighty tome of evidence which will be supplemented before Christmas by further arguments. The core of the BBC's evidence is echoed throughout many of the other submissions from corporate groups which opposed advertising. It argues that the quality of British television stems from the separation of funds for both BBC and ITV, and claims that standards would fall if both sides were forced to fight for the same income.

The BBC also questions whether advertising will expand to pay for both it and ITV, a subject on which it has commissioned research and will report later, and claims that even a small amount of advertising on its services

would lead an ever-increasing dependence upon commercials.

The ITV companies support the BBC's basic premises and say that competition for advertising would drastically affect regional television.

Few of those who have written to Peacock believe that the two sources of income cited as alternatives to advertising, sponsorship and subscription, are viable.

The weight of the evidence, much of which has come from individuals, will provide Professor Peacock with a great deal of heavy reading in future weeks, but the battle for the committee's mind is still unresolved.

How the opinions divide For advertising: Advertising agencies, the Institute of Practitioners in Adver-

tising say a few minutes of commercials each hour could secure the BBC's future; Advertisers, according to the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, quality of programmes would not be threatened; The Adam Smith Institute, which pioneered the call for the commercialization of the BBC.

Against advertising: The BBC; The Labour Party, which says it will end any BBC commercials if it comes to power; The ITV companies, who argue that BBC advertisements could end regional television; The Independent Broadcasting Authority; Channel 4; The broadcasting trade unions; the TUC; the Arts Council; the Newspaper Society, representing regional and local papers, which fears BBC advertising could seriously affect its members; the National Consumer Council.

Law Report September 27 1985

Issuing a writ of restitution after possession order

Wiltshire County Council and Others v Frazer and Others

Before Mr Justice Simon Brown

[Judgment delivered September 19] Where an order for possession has been obtained under Order 113 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, leave to issue a writ of restitution could subsequently be granted in aid of its execution in order to evict any persons found on the land whether they had been parties to the original possession proceedings or not, provided there was a sufficient nexus between the acts of trespass concerned.

Mr Justice Simon Brown so held, sitting as a judge in chambers in the Queen's Bench Division, allowing an *ex parte* appeal by the plaintiffs from the refusal by Master Turner, on September 3, 1985, to grant them *ex parte* application for leave to issue a writ of restitution against Kirsten Frazer and 78 other named defendants allegedly trespassing on the plaintiffs' land.

Mr Peter Blurs for the plaintiffs. MR JUSTICE SIMON BROWN, giving judgment in open court, said that between them the plaintiffs owned the entirety of a site near Salisbury known as Green Lane site. In 1982 and 1983 orders for possession had been made against a

number of named defendants who had been trespassing on that land.

During the following two years there occurred what was described in evidence as a "pattern of progressive movement around the Salisbury and Stonehenge area". There appeared to be a group of nomadic, gipsy-like squatters, who were ready to flout the order of the court and who habitually lived unlawfully on the property of others, moving from one parcel of land to another as and when they were evicted following legal proceedings, and being on occasion quite prepared to return to a site from which they had been dispossessed.

On August 6, 1985, there had been found on the Green Lane site a number of persons living in two converted vans, a bus and a number of tent-like structures. His Lordship was satisfied on the evidence before the court that the persons then in occupation knew certainly that they had no right upon the land and probably also knew of the previous court orders made in respect of it. Their number included two of those who had originally been defendants under Order 113 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

On September 3, 1985, Master Turner had refused the plaintiffs' *ex parte* application for leave to issue a writ of restitution. It was clear that he had done so on the fundamental jurisdictional ground that the writ could only issue if all those presently unlawfully occupying the site were shown also to have been in unlawful occupation when the original Order 113 order had been obtained.

The issues raised by the plaintiffs' appeal were (1) whether the writ of restitution was so restricted and (2) if not, in what circumstances it should issue.

A writ of restitution was one of the common law writs encompassed by Order 46, rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court as a "writ of execution... in aid of a writ of possession". Satisfaction would not be obtained by an ordinary writ of possession where the defendant wrongfully resumed possession of the land after entry by the sheriff.

That was the ordinary circumstance in which the writ of restitution was employed and the normal procedure (rather than an application to commit the defendant for contempt) for restoring the plaintiff to possession; see *Pitcher v Row* (1841) 9 Dowd 971 and *Alliance Building Society v Austen* (1951) 2 All ER 1068.

Neither of those cases was directly in point, though, and more help was provided by the decision of the Divisional Court in *R v Wandsworth County Council, Ex parte Wandsworth London Borough Council* (1975) 1 WLR 1314, where it was held that when an applicant had obtained possession under Order 26 of the County Court Rules the writ of restitution in the High Court, and a warrant of possession had been issued, the bailiff enforcing the warrant was entitled to evict any persons found on the premises whether they were parties to the proceedings or not.

The comments of the court in that case applied equally to the present appeal. The writ of restitution, being a supplementary writ in aid of execution and in particular in aid of the writ of possession, should be held to share the characteristics of the writ of possession.

Thus it was not confined to use only against trespassers whom the landowner could prove to have been on the premises at the date when possession was first ordered. Otherwise, its value would be drastically emasculated. Indeed, its use could be entirely frustrated in cases such as the present by the inclusion of a single fresh squatter among many who had returned to the site.

It followed that the writ of restitution was available and might be executed against others than those who were on the land at the time of the initial proceedings.

The question whether the writ of restitution should issue depended always on the particular facts of the case. In exercising its discretion the court would be concerned above all to consider the links between the circumstances of adverse possession currently obtaining and those which had given rise to the original court order.

There had to be a plain and sufficient nexus between the original recovery of possession and the need to effect further recovery of the same land. Putting it another way, the court would be bound to ask itself: were the acts or episodes of trespass complained of during the overall period properly to be regarded as essentially one transaction?

Applying that test in the present case, it seemed to his Lordship perfectly plain that there was a close nexus between those presently occupying the site and those who had been dispossessed in 1983 and that the present trespass was part of the same transaction.

Seven-month Ver trial grinds to a halt

From Keith Dalton Manila

A Philippines court yesterday concluded the trial of General Fabian Ver, the country's military chief, and 25 others who are charged in connection with the killing two years ago of the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino.

At the end of seven months of hearings, in which almost 100 witnesses were called, the presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran gave the prosecution and defence lawyers 30 days to present their written arguments, after which the court will give its verdict.

According to court rules, judgment must be delivered within 90 days of submission of the final written memoranda. A

verdict is expected by January court sources said.

The controversial trial of those linked to the August 21, 1983, killing of Mr Aquino, the most popular opposition leader and archrival of President Marcos, ended suddenly when the government prosecutors unexpectedly announced they did not consider it necessary to present rebuttal witnesses.

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Fabius statement fails to silence the critics of Greenpeace fiasco

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M. Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, has failed in his attempt to silence the critics of the Greenpeace fiasco by naming the "guilty men". His television statement on the affair on Wednesday night has been greeted by widespread scepticism and, far from stilling criticism against the Government, has merely provoked even more rigorous attacks.

Nearly every commentator has pointed out that M Fabius simply expressed his "conviction" without providing any proof that the responsibility for the order to sink the Greenpeace boat lay with M Charles Hernu, the former Defence Minister, and Admiral Pierre Lacoste, the former head of DGSE, the foreign intelligence service.

"What is the 'conviction' of a Prime Minister in peril worth?" The right-wing daily, *Le Quotidien*, asked derisively, while the left-wing *Liberation* newspaper suggested that M Fabius asked M Hernu to "carry the can" to save the Government, but that the latter had refused, hence the rather quaint wording of the Prime Minister's statement.

"Clearly, everything is being done to limit responsibility to an exclusively ministerial level and thereby to clear totally the armed forces' top brass and the Elysée," Mr Serge Juid, the editor of *Liberation*, said.

The right-wing *Figaro* newspaper, which the previous day had directly accused M Fabius of lying about his knowledge of the affair, yesterday returned to the attack. Quoting "the very best sources", it claimed that M Fabius had been told on July 17, a week after the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior, that French secret agents were

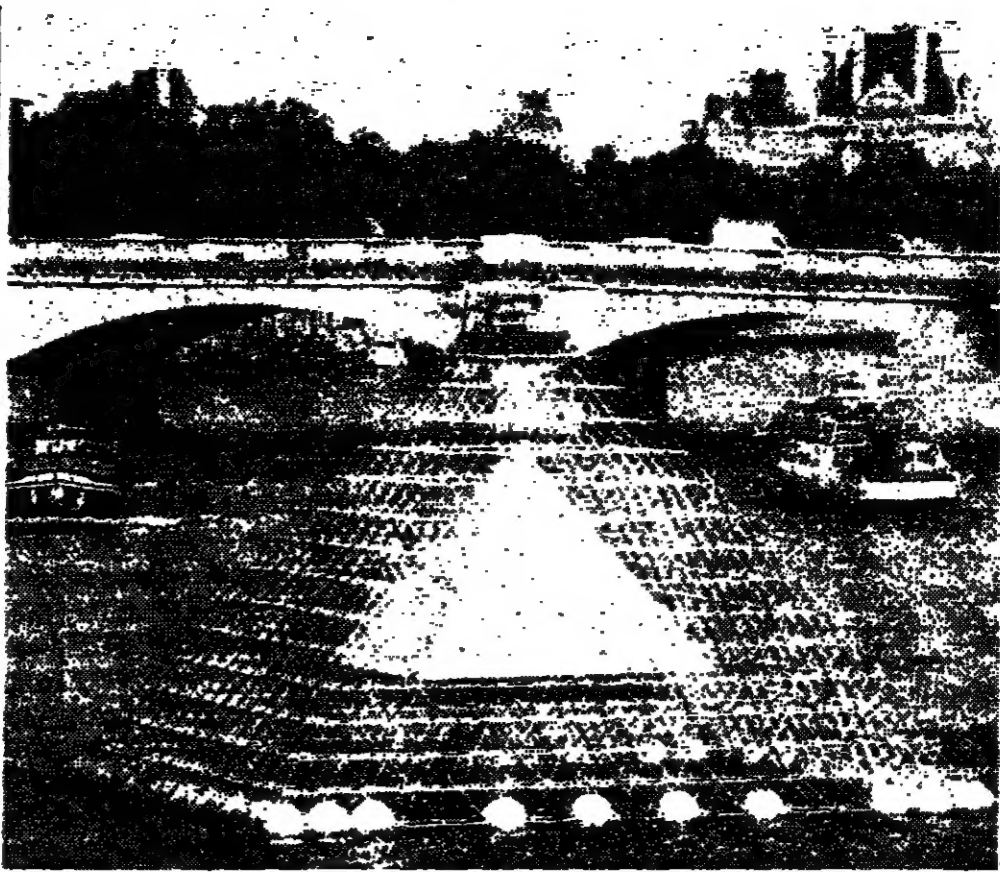
implication had always been met by a denial, he insisted.

Several opposition leaders yesterday accused President Mitterrand and M Fabius of responsibility in the affair, and accused them of dumping M Hernu in order to try to save their own skin. M Philippe Seguin, a leading Gaullist RPR deputy, said that the defence and interests of the country now required that M Fabius, too, should go.

M Hernu, true to his promise to continue to support the Government, is doggedly refusing to say anything about either M Fabius's latest allegations against him or the nature of his role in the Greenpeace affair. He resigned as Defence Minister last Friday, he simply said that officers within his ministry had hidden the truth.

Four officers, including three active members of DGSE, were yesterday charged with leaking military secrets "of a nature liable to harm the defence of the country".

They were named as: Colonel Joseph Fourrier, aged 57; Captain Alain Bonas, aged 34; Adjutant Richard Guillet, aged 32; and Staff-Sergeant Bernard Davier, aged 27. All four have been freed on bail after being held for questioning for the past two days, but have been placed in solitary confinement by the military authorities.



The 39ft floating pyramid Hapitron by the French sculptor Felix during a test on the Seine before it is made ready for a trip along the Nile early next year.

Uganda rebels go to negotiating table

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Moi of Kenya chaired a new session of peace talks here yesterday between the ruling Ugandan Military Council and the National Resistance Army (NRA), the guerrilla group which controls a large area of western Uganda and has been attacking army units at several places this week.

The talks, halted since September 3, resumed on Wednesday after appeals for peace by the Kenyan and Tanzanian presidents, and by religious and other leaders in Uganda.

The situation has deteriorated in Uganda in the last few weeks. The NRA says its men launched attacks after learning that army leaders had issued secret orders to attack and wipe out the guerrilla group.

The Military Council yesterday said that its forces had recaptured Mityana, 41 miles west of Kampala, and had repulsed an NRA attempt to capture Masaka, 80 miles south-west of Kampala.

There has been fighting at several other places recently, and Ugandans fear an escalation of the conflict.

The British High Commission in Kampala has advised against travelling to Uganda unless there are pressing reasons to do so, and has suggested that several hundred Britons living there should consider leaving because of the risk of further violence. Food prices in Kampala have rocketed because normal supplies are cut.

While smaller guerrilla groups have signed peace agreements with the Military Council since July 27, the NRA is demanding a large share of Military Council seats and integration of the NRA forces in the regular Army. But the Military Council has apparently resisted these demands.

The talks were held in secret, with several Kenyan ministers present. Kenya wants to see peace restored in Uganda.

Greek security tightened

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, announced yesterday the creation of a "national security council" to tighten state security after the recent spate of arrests here on charges of espionage and terrorism.

One Greek naval lieutenant and two electronics experts are accused of selling defence secrets to the Soviet Union, after disclosures by Mr Sere

Bozhan, a Soviet diplomat in Athens, who defected.

At the same time, security police rounded up a left-wing journalist and two friends and charged them with terrorist acts including the instigation of political assassinations. However, the journalist, much to the government's embarrassment, turned out to be a paid informer of the Greek intelligence service.

Lee cautions against relying on China

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, yesterday warned against becoming too dependent on trade with Communist China.

Speaking to local journalists at the end of his 13-day tour of Peking and provincial capitals,

he said that over-dependence could be disastrous when dealing with a Communist country - "and China, despite its open-door policy, is Communist".

He added: "Whatever the benefit they get out of an economic arrangement, if for political reasons they decide

they will break relations with you, they may. So we must keep this in mind."

But Mr Lee said that the Chinese were ready to work with other countries to modernize "like they were never before". It is hoped trade between the two countries will double over the next five years.

Lange says Paris has offered compensation

From a Correspondent, Wellington

France has accepted that New Zealand has a claim for compensation because of the attack on the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange said yesterday.

Mr Lange said a letter he had received from the French Minister of External Relations, M Roland Dumas, said the French Government wished to hold talks on New Zealand's compensation claim.

Mr Lange, speaking at a press conference, said talks resumed in New York yesterday on the issue between New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer and Mr Dumas.

He said the talks, at this stage, were aimed at determining a suitable forum and venue for later negotiations which would be carried out by legal experts from both countries.

Mr Lange again repeated that the question of an early release for the two French agents being held by New Zealand police would not be an issue at the talks, and he said he issued specific instructions to Mr Palmer that the agents were not up for "bargaining".

"The whole process of the law in New Zealand is at stake here - we must not, as a

Government, 'interfere,'" Mr Lange said.

He added that the accusation made by The French Prime Minister, M Laurent Fabius on Wednesday that the former Defence Minister of France, Mr Charles Hernu, and the former director of the secret service, Admiral Pierre Lacoste, were responsible for the orders could produce an argument that Mr Hernu should also be held accountable to a New Zealand court for the attack.

"But you have to understand that there is a large gulf between the theory of the law and its practical application."

Asked for his reaction to the refusal this week of the American State Department to condemn the attack on the Rainbow Warrior, Mr Lange said: "The world has condemned it - it is now for the United States to determine its position."

In other developments on the affair, one of the two French agents being held in Auckland, Major Alain Mafart, has failed a libel action against a New Zealand Sunday paper. The action relates to a front page photograph of Major Mafart with a headline which said he was "Fascist".

Explosions cause havoc in Maputo

Maputo (Reuters) - Mozambique yesterday was assailing damage caused by the massive explosions which rocked Maputo on Wednesday, killing at least four people and injuring 68 others.

Five of the wounded were critical in hospital, officials said, adding that many houses had been destroyed or damaged.

The Government has said the explosions, which began at 4pm and continued for nearly two hours, were caused by fire sweeping through a military arsenal near Maputo's international airport. They did not say how the fire began.

But in Lisbon, right-wing rebels who have been fighting President Machel's Marxist Government since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, claimed responsibility and threatened further attacks. The blasts occurred on the 21st anniversary of the start of the Mozambique war for independence against Portugal, declared a public holiday here.

Hundreds of Maputo residents who fled from their suburban homes during the blasts had returned, the government news agency said.

Rebel chief killed in Afghan raid

Islamabad (Reuters) - A senior Afghan rebel commander has been killed in Pakia province, the third to die there during a government drive against guerrilla bases near the Pakistan border.

His party said yesterday that Dad Mir, aged 36, was killed on Tuesday leading rebels on an assault to retake a position captured by Soviet and government troops. The National Islamic Front of Afghanistan said the communist forces were advancing from the garrison town of Knost.

Two other commanders, Ahmad Gul and Fathullah Haggani of the Hezo-i-Islami party, were killed earlier this month in some of the bloodiest fighting of the six-year war.

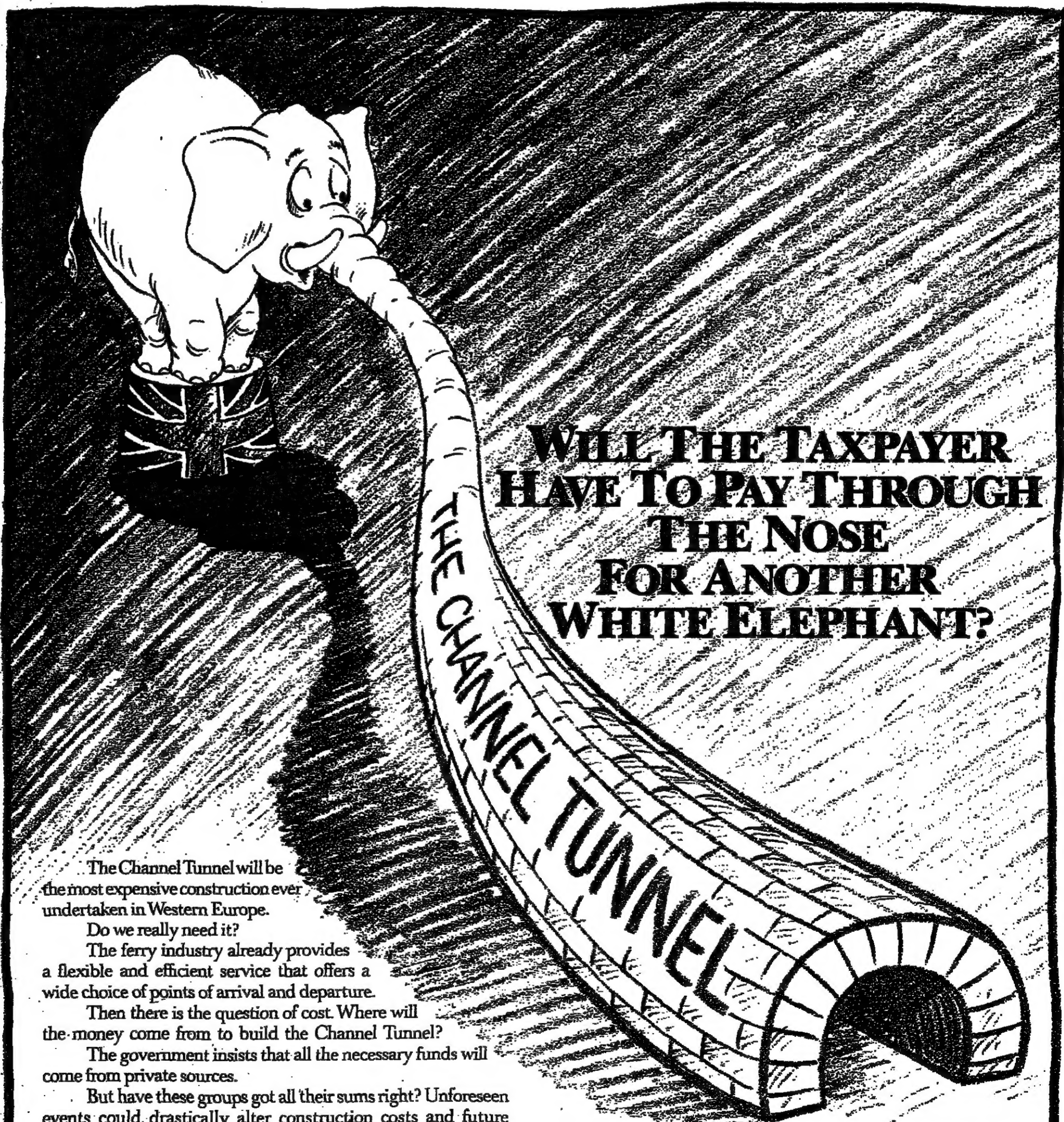
Dad Mir, who had recaptured several posts in Pakia during the offensive, died near Kuarseen, six miles south-east of Knost.

Rebel parties thought a communist retreat last Friday spelt the end of the five-week Pakia offensive, which began as a drive to relieve Knost from rebel attackers and developed into a campaign against guerrilla strongholds near the mountainous border.

Minister and neo-Gaullist leader, who also has campaigned for the poll, for refusing to form a joint list of candidates to combat what he called the Marxists of the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front.

With three days to go before voting in the territory's four regions, the capital was calm yesterday after a night of violence when two bombs exploded and a bakery belonging to a prominent European settler was destroyed by fire.

No one was hurt in the incidents. One blast damaged a supermarket shortly before 1 am. Minutes later a much bigger explosion gutted two floors of a 10-storey government office block.



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If the Channel Tunnel proves to be an expensive and unnecessary investment, it could well turn into a white elephant. And like an elephant, there are some things the taxpayer never forgets.

French rightists pull out of New Caledonia poll

Noumea (Reuters) - The extreme right National Front withdrew yesterday from elections in New Caledonia, saying it did not want to split the French loyalist vote against Melanesian militants demanding independence for the Pacific territory.

The withdrawal of the Front's candidates from the marginal Centre Region in favour of the better placed neo-Gaullist list was announced at a Noumea rally by the party's national president, M Jean-Marie Le Pen.

He made it clear that the decision was a reluctant one, "taken essentially in the higher interest of France".

He attacked M Jacques Chirac, the former Prime

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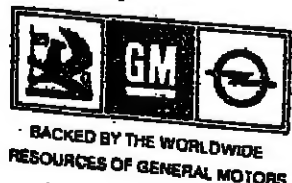
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South Africa in crisis

Courts crack down on police torture and scorn claim to immunity

From Michael Horasby, Johannesburg

Evidence of detainees being tortured under South Africa's stringent security laws and emergency regulations has grown in the past months from a steady trickle to a flood, and the courts are showing increasing willingness to accept it as credible.

The order, issued earlier this week by a Supreme Court judge in Port Elizabeth, restraining the police from assaulting 36 named detainees in two prisons there and any others held in future in the Port Elizabeth or neighbouring Vryheid districts, is regarded as unprecedented.

Restraint orders have been issued before in respect of individual detainees, but the blanket nature of the Port Elizabeth injunction, implying acceptance by the judge that violence towards prisoners is routine police practice in the area, is unheard of.

The judgment has also established that the police, contrary to what many of them may think, do not have immunity from prosecution under the emergency regulations if convincing evidence can be adduced to show that they have not acted "in good faith".

Legal experts said one of the effects of the injunction was that any future complaints of maltreatment of detainees would lead to prosecution of the police, not only for assault but also for contempt of court, which would substantially increase the penalties.

Equally important and unusual was the source of the evidence on which the judge

Austria yesterday announced economic and cultural sanctions against South Africa, including halting investments by state-owned firms, banning imports of gold coins and suspending sports contacts. Austria is one of the main centres for Krugerrand sales (Reuters reports from Vienna).

based his decision - a conscience-stricken medical officer, Dr Wendy Orr, working in the Port Elizabeth district surgeon's office, whose duties include checking the physical condition of detainees.

District surgeons are state employees and it is a brave one who will risk antagonizing the police. Hitherto, they have failed to offer much protection to security detainees, who can

be held indefinitely and without access to relatives, lawyers or doctors of their choice.

There is a certain poetic justice in the fact that Dr Orr's immediate superior, whom she prodded into taking action, is Dr Ivor Lang, the assistant district surgeon in Port Elizabeth, who earlier this year was one of two doctors censured by their peers for improper conduct in the notorious 1977 Steve Biko case.

Police in the Eastern Cape have for years had a reputation not only for brutality but also for being virtually a law unto themselves.

On the heels of the Port Elizabeth developments has come news from Cape Town that another restraining order is being sought against police in respect of three coloured youths held under the Internal Security Act.

They allege, among various forms of assault, that their genitals were squeezed, they were kicked and punched, suffocated with a rubber inner tube, submerged head first in a bucket of water and threatened with death, mostly at the hands of black policemen operating under white officers.



The Egyptian President's wife, Mrs Suzanne Mubarak (second from left), watches him addressing the UN General Assembly, flanked by Señora de Pinés (left), wife of the Assembly president, Señora Pérez de Cuéllar, wife of the UN Secretary-General, and (far right) Queen Noor of Jordan.

Southern troops mutiny at Khartoum barracks

Khartoum (AFP) - four people including at least one army officer, were reported killed in fighting which broke out at a Sudanese Army barracks yesterday, after soldiers from the Southern Sudan mutinied and tried to steal weapons.

An unidentified army source said most of the mutineers were later arrested, but seven escaped with weapons. Egypt's Middle East News Agency said in a report from Khartoum that four

people had been killed, but did not name them. A Western diplomatic source here had earlier said that a Lieutenant-Colonel died when intense fire with light weapons started at an army base in the north of the capital where the Army's transport, parachute, and signal and equipment corps are stationed.

A similar mutiny was also reported at the headquarters of the engineers and medical corps in the neighbouring city of Omdurman.

The army source said one of the dead was an army captain, and added that eight people, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, were injured.

He also confirmed earlier reports that the revolt had been started by soldiers sympathetic to anti-government rebels in the south of the country. These included members of the Nubian tribe, he said.

After the firing, which broke out at 3am local time and lasted two hours, bridges and access

roads to the city were blocked by troops until 8am. Troops were later closely inspecting passing vehicles, but the city centre was calm. The Western source said the lieutenant-colonel was killed as he tried to stop the mutineers of one unit raiding an armoury. Although the April 6 coup which overthrew President Nimeiry raised hopes that the conflict in the south of the country would be resolved, fighting has continued.

Mulroney hit by new Cabinet resignation

From John Best, Ottawa

The Conservative Cabinet of Mr Brian Mulroney has been rocked by the second resignation of a Cabinet minister in less than a week and the third in eight months.

Like the previous two the Minister of Communications, Mr Marcel Masse, left under a cloud.

Mr Masse, aged 49, the MP for Frontenac constituency, south-east of Quebec City, stunned the Commons on Wednesday afternoon by announcing that he had asked to be relieved of his responsibilities pending police investigation of alleged irregularities in the handling of his election expenses.

He said he had become the subject of an inquiry on "a presumed offence" under sections of the Elections Act dealing with spending limits and accountability for campaign contributions.

The Secretary of State, Mr Benoit Bouchard, has been named acting Minister of Communications.

Mr Masse's resignation came only two days after that of Mr John Fraser, Minister of Fisheries, who had come under opposition fire for ordering the release for sale of a million tons of tuna, even though federal fisheries inspectors had found the tuna rancid and unfit for human consumption.

Sanctions warning to Thatcher

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain will do "irreparable harm to the Commonwealth" if it persists in opposing economic sanctions against South Africa at next month's Commonwealth summit in Nassau, the

Most Rev Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said in a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday.

Archbishop Huddleston, who has recently returned from meeting the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth leaders, urged Mrs Thatcher to give full consideration "to the consequences for southern Africa and to the risk for the future of the Commonwealth, if the Government persists with its policy of opposing effective sanctions."

Archbishop Huddleston said Britain's decision to impose a package of restricted measures against South Africa, ranging from an arms embargo (already in effect) to the recall of two British military attaches from Pretoria, has produced a mixed reaction.

Ms Anne Winterton, right-wing Conservative MP, for Cornwall, has written to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign Secretary, to protest about "this limited political and military restrictions against Pretoria was a 'breakthrough' by 'decision'."

"If they believe by agreeing to these European measures that they will be able to head off a crisis at the Commonwealth summit," he said.

At the same press conference yesterday it was announced that the Rev Jesse Jackson, the US civil rights leader and recent presidential candidate, has agreed in principle to address a mass march against apartheid which the Anti-Apartheid Movement will stage on November 2.

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Agother Tory right-winger, however, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP for Orpington, praised the move, saying that he had lost patience with the South African Government.

Tunis expels letter-bomb Libyans

Tunis (Reuters) - Tunisia has expelled four Libyan diplomats accused of sending more than 100 letter bombs to local journalists.

The two countries are rowing over Tripoli's expulsion of more than 30,000 Tunisian migrant workers.

Tunisia last month expelled 283 Libyans, including 30 diplomats, accused of spying. The official news agency said the letter bombs were smuggled into Tunisia by a Libyan diplomat in a diplomatic bag. A post office worker was slightly injured when one exploded in a Tunis post office on Wednesday, the agency said.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the four Libyan diplomats were declared "persona non grata" yesterday.

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has launched a campaign against his country. The letter bombs were sent to them in envelopes bearing the names of the Arab League or various Arab embassies, the spokesman said.

The agency said the letters were brought into the country on Wednesday by a Libyan diplomat named as Muhammad Salem Belgacem, aged 31, who flew back to Tripoli the same day. They were then posted in Tunis by the four other diplomats. Interior Ministry officials showed photographs of the letter bombs and a video film of the injured post office worker and the damage done by the letter bomb that exploded in the post office in the Tunis suburb of el-Manzan.

Repairmen back from Salyut 7

Moscow (Reuters) - Two Soviet cosmonauts returned to Earth from the Salyut 7 space station yesterday, Tass news agency reported.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov, on his second repair mission in a year, and senior engineer Georgy Grechko touched down in their Soyuz T13 descent module at 09.52 (GMT) near Dzhezkazgan in Central Asia.

They said both men, with eight flights and hundreds of space hours between them, felt well after the landing.

Dzhanibekov, aged 43, spent 10 days aboard the three-year-old station in July, 1984, fixing a leaking fuel pipe. His latest flight, with Viktor Savinykh in June, was hastily arranged after a fire paralysed the 47-tonne orbital complex.

Savinykh is still onboard the station with Grechko's two crewmates who went to join Dzhanibekov and Savinykh last week for eight days of tests.

Their arrival and Dzhanibekov's departure mark the first time Moscow has switched personnel without mothballing the station and underlines its commitment to keeping Salyut 7 permanently manned.

Western space experts said Grechko, aged 54, and the oldest Soviet spaceman, was likely to have spent part of his week's stay in space checking repairs made by Dzhanibekov and Savinykh.

Grechko's companions - Vladimir Vasyutin and Alexander Volkov - will stay with Savinykh for an unspecified period to continue experiments.

Riddle of priest's death

Warsaw (AFP) - A Polish Orthodox priest found dead in June near Bialystok, in eastern Poland, committed suicide and was not killed, the coroner who supervised the post-mortem said yesterday.

But officials of the Polish Catholic Church said they still believed Father Piotr Poplawski, aged 41, was murdered, since it was "unimaginable" that a

priest could have ended his days.

Professor Mari Byrdy, who also supervised the post-mortem on the pro-Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, after his murder last October, denied reports that the body bore knife marks. The Easter Religious Studies department of Keston College, yesterday said the priest had been stabbed at least six times and beaten to death.

UPDATE ON IBM, SEPTEMBER 1985.

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- (2) Providing training opportunities for young people,
- (3) Helping the disabled, and
- (4) Building bridges between industry and education.

IBM likes to help schemes that pioneer new ways of solving social problems.

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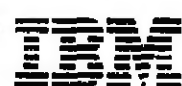
Currently, 26 IBM employees are out on secondment, and working with organisations such as: the London Chamber of Commerce Youth Training Scheme; the Portsmouth ITeC; Young Enterprise in the North West Area; Glasgow Opportunities; and Project Fullemploy in London. But if the community has benefited through IBM's secondment programme, so has IBM.

Secondmentees increase their management skills; they learn how to maximise resources; and they gain new perspectives, which are a valuable help to IBM in relating to the wider community.

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IBM's help to the community is not just limited to secondment. In 1984, IBM provided training opportunities for over 1,000 students. And, in 1985, has created over 220 training places for school-leavers under the Government's Youth Training Scheme.

The total IBM community programme is too diverse to describe here, but if you would like further information, please write to: IBM United Kingdom Limited, External Programmes, South Bank, London SE1 9PZ.



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THE ARTS: 2

Concert Intense darkness

Washington NSO/
Rostropovich
Festival Hall

During its stopover in London, which occurs near the end of a month-long tour of Europe, the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington DC is giving three Shostakovich symphonies, the First, Eighth and Tenth, in as many concerts. I doubt whether anyone would argue with the assertion that of those it is the Eighth, which was played in the first concert, that goes deepest, exploring all the anguish, and some of the hopes, of war from within (the piece was composed in 1943).

With Mstislav Rostropovich occupying the post of music director, this orchestra finds itself in a peculiarly privileged position as far as playing such music is concerned. Certainly they play it well. The strings projected with exactly the right dark intensity, even if they were not always absolutely together in some of the slower music, and the brass section never allowed Shostakovich's shrieking climaxes to cross the line that separates musicianship from insensitive vulgarity. The only technical weakness, if it amounts to that, is a thinness of sound in the oboe department, very much in the French style but, I felt, just a little too dry.

Such pernickety criticism, however, is irrelevant in the face of this highly charged, spine-chilling performance. One remained slightly confused by that odd finale, where Shostakovich's obsession with the forces of darkness is allowed to intrude upon what amounts to a pastoral optimistic vision of the future. But the first Scherzo, which we can now hear not only as a simple evocation of the enemy marching onward but as an observation that man can be unthinkingly cruel to his own kind, was utterly terrifying, while the banal trumpet tune in the second Scherzo only exaggerated the horror of it all. How pregnant, then, was the passacaglia's lament for humanity's condition.

Ravel's G major Piano Concerto, neither as rambling nor half as profound, might seem a strange piece with which to balance such a work, but Martha Argerich's presence guaranteed a performance of the subtlest brilliance. Most impressive, perhaps, was her cool detachment in the slow movement, which in her hands became a refined poetic experience. But the rhythmic tension of the racy outer movements was thrilling in its own right, and the orchestra splashed its gaudy colours on the riotous canvas with impeccable judgement.

Stephen Pettitt

Moving protest against tyranny

Camila (15)
Curzon

Fletch (U)
Empire 1

Body Double (18)
Film Centre, Charing
Cross Road; Classic,
Chelsea

The Hustler (18)
Electric Screen

Forget Venice (X)
Academy Two

For the second successive week a new Argentine film opens in the West End: and Maria Luisa Bernberg's *Camila* is if anything better than last week's *The Official Version*. Not for the first time, it appears that liberation from political oppression is often followed by significant artistic revival.

Camila is based on true and terrible events that occurred during the despotic rule of the Argentine dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, who incidentally instigated the first squabble with Britain over the Falkland Islands. In 1847, Camila O'Gorman, the daughter of a cattle baron, and Father Ladislao Gutierrez, a Jesuit priest, fell madly in love and eloped.

For a while they hid out in a remote northern village, where they established a school for the local children; but eventually they were hunted down and executed for the capital crime of sacrilege. They were buried together in one rough wooden casket.

The story of the tragic lovers passed into folklore, and was filmed in 1912 by Mario Gallo, as *Camila O'Gorman*, with Blanca Podesta in the title role. In more recent times attempts to remake the subject were firmly blocked: under successive dictatorships, about the violent suppression of personal freedom, the abuse of power and the complicity in state tyranny of the church and a traditional patriarchy were much too close to home.

Maria Luisa Bernberg and her co-scenarists began work on the film during the last days of the dictatorship, and began to shoot on the very day that democratic government was restored. The long preparation has assured a finely-composed script, which exploits all the story's rich possibilities as a romantic melodrama without sacrificing its wider implications as a protest against the kind of oppression that remains so close in Argentina's memory.

The film was shot entirely on location, in a mere nine weeks, which makes all the more remarkable the convincing period recreation and the rich, sensuous pictorial quality of Fernando Arribas's photography. Hardly a performance can be faulted: the leading roles are played by Susu Pecoraro, a stage and television actress, and Imanol Arias, a Spanish film

actor whom Bernberg engaged, she explains, because she simply and sensibly fell in love on sight. Camila's despotic father is played by Hector Alterio, the outstanding Argentine actor who was long exiled and can also be seen in *The Official Version*.

Camila is an encouraging demonstration that it is never too late for success. Bernberg, now 62 and a nine-times grandmother, made her first feature film at 58. *Camila* has been nominated for a jovial new Academy Award, has achieved world-wide distribution, and has proved such a popular success at home that every day half a dozen new-born Argentine babies are christened Camila.

Michael Ritchie, with his bent for satire (*The Candidate*), appears as director of Fletch, a cheerful, extravagant comedy-thriller based on the character created by the best-selling novelist Gregory McDonald. Chevy Chase, who plays Fletch, graduated from writer to comedian, like Woody Allen and Marty Feldman before him, and is now America's favourite funny man. He has a pleasant, throwaway style, a penchant for silly disguises, and a tendency to get into trouble through incorrigible garrulosity or flamboyant gestures that tend to go wrong and hit somebody. Andrew Bergman's script, cavalier as it is about stiletto and logic, provides Chase with some suitably ludicrous escapades and good one-liners.

In *Body Double* Brian De Palma offers a further heavy helping of warmed-over and hoisted-up Hitchcock. The

meandering, unlikely plot stirs together notions from *Rear Window* (voyeur-hero witnesses murder in a house across the way through his telescope), from *Vertigo* (there is an insinuated at key plot moments by claustrophobia, and also indulges in trailing the murder victim) and from all those Hitchcock plots about the transfer of guilt.

The amiable Craig Wasson plays a small-time Hollywood actor who is set up (literally) in a luxury flat by a jovial new acquaintance (Gregg Henry), and there set up (figuratively) as "witness" to a carefully, misleadingly staged murder. The plot, for all its elaboration, is no more than an excuse for De Palma's set-pieces, which are sometimes admittedly cleverly staged, but as often unappealingly kinky. The high points here are a sequence in a porno film studio, which should have every feminist up in arms; and a messy murder effected with an electric drill equipped with a 20mm screw bit. The version screened here is about five minutes shorter than the original American prints; the video-cassettes released simultaneously are shorter still thanks to the attentions of Britain's vigilant censorship.

The revival of the week is a full-length version of Robert Rossen's *The Hustler*, which has tended to turn up on television in somewhat truncated versions. After 24 years it is as effective as ever, a model of writing and directing, and a classic demonstration of how sport can be made dramatic and exciting, even to audiences quite ignorant or uninvolved in the game in question. The long



Faultless performances as the tragic lovers: Susu Pecoraro and Imanol Arias as communicant and priest in *Camila*

pool match between Paul Newman, as the ambitious young hustler, and the old champ to marvellous performance by an unwittingly restrained Jackie Gleason remains Rossen's most extraordinary *tour de force*. George C. Scott, in one of his early screen roles as the icy pro, tends to steal the show from the principal characters: Piper

Laurie, given a rare chance at a serious role, provides a memorable performance as Newman's short-term girlfriend, a defeated near-alcoholic and would-be writer. Another recommended current revival is Franco Brusati's *Forget Venice* (*Dimenticare Venezia*), first shown by the Academy five years ago and another former Oscar nominee.

It is an ingratiating, bitter-sweet study in nostalgia and the need to exorcise memories, with notable performances by Hella Petri, as the spiritual centre of the disintegrating Italian family, and Erland Josephson, as a middle-aged homosexual happily facing the chill reality of maturity.

David Robinson

Theatre in Britain

Les Liaisons
dangereuses

The Other Place,
Stratford

With Shared Experience's recent adaptation of Richardson's *Pamela* showing that it can be done, here is a brilliant version of the eighteenth century's greatest epistolary novel.

Unlike Richardson, Choderlos de Laclos was a master of plot construction. Everyone of the letters in the book serves to advance the story of how two arch-intriguers conspire in the seduction of a married woman and a 15-year-old girl. Reduced to character, and events it presents a mechanism combining the elatrophobic elegance of Racine and the inventive precision of Sardou.

When it comes to adaptation, though, things can go very wrong as in the dreadful Vadim film version. The action embodies the ideas of military conquest as a metaphor for sexual pursuit: a notion confined to the eighteenth century

and particularly to an aristocratic community with no war to absorb its energy. Update the story and its main spring is removed: leave it in period, and you have the problem of reducing its marvellous but theatrically resistant letters to dramatic speech.

The play is billed as "by Christopher Hampton" and that is no idle claim. Mr Hampton follows Laclos's plot (except in one crucial detail to which I will return) but he has radically recast its structure and language. Letters give way to interviews and reported events to enactments; and, just as Laclos shows his skill in devising ways of keeping people apart to write to each other, Hampton finds means of bringing them together.

The dialogue, which clearly arises from a total assimilation of the book, belongs to no particular period. There are anachronistic touches. Where Laclos, in one of his inexhaustible sexual metaphors, refers to a couple of "couple" lovers "singing in unison", Hampton has them "in close harmony". The effect is to retain a late eighteenth century setting while developing an idiom that fits any society where cold-blooded conspicuous scheming combines with the utmost civility of expression.

Former lovers themselves, the Marquise de Merteuil and the Viscount de Valmont now share a pact to help each other in their schemes of love and revenge, both motives combining in the assaults on the 15-year-old Cecile and the virtuous President de Tourvel. They themselves treat the whole thing as a tactical game played to exceptionally severe rules that have nothing to do with orthodox morality.

During the game, however, a split develops between them when Valmont, protesting the purity of his love to the President as the likeliest way of corrupting her, finds that the masquerade is turning into the



Juliet Stevenson: cutting through the virtuous rhetoric

truth. He finally casts her off, against his real feelings, and dies willingly in a duel leaving his former accomplice to carry on the game alone. In Laclos she is destroyed by smallpox and bankruptcy. In Hampton's version, after a series of ominous revolutionary hints, she is finally seen like one of Pope's card-playing hags, turning up the ace of spades while the drums of 1789 resound from the street.

Played on a composite set by Bob Crowley mingling card tables and rumples, beds, Howard Davies's production at once gives maximum force to the cold-blooded comedy and to the sense of a privileged society shortly due for the chop: an impression strongly reinforced

by Hana Skacz's discordant pastiche Couperin on an amplified harpsichord.

The central partnership is well differentiated from the start. Lindsay Duncan's Merteuil is a faultlessly well-bred monster wearing her Watteau silks like a battledress and absolutely convincing when she declares that the supreme compliment is to be called cruel.

Alan Rickman, elegantly dishevelled and removing his mask of amorous melancholy to reveal a mercilessly grinning voluptuary, carries the mark of death. As a libertine he is already a burnt-out case; and when he invades Cecile's bedroom at the dead of night it is a stale repetition of former conquests. As ever, though, the language does not fail him. "We'll start," he says, "with two Latin terms." The course the action the more civilized its expression. He is also superb in the one-letter Hampton has retained: written to his beloved on the back of a naked courtesan who, he later claims, "sometimes" does "secretarial work for me".

The achievement of Juliet Stevenson as the seduced wife is that she cuts through the virtuous rhetoric and presents a growing reluctant attachment to her reptilian admirer, finally undergoing emotional destruction that all but eclipses the surrounding comedy.

Irving Wardle

Dance

Imaginative choice of music

Othello
Derrogate,
Northampton

In readiness for its London season at the Dominion next month, Northern Ballet Theatre has this week premiered an ambitious new *Othello* at the well-appointed and welcoming Derrogate, Northampton.

Finding suitable music has been a problem with previous ballets on this subject. Unlike Rossen or *The Dream*, nothing very obvious springs to a choreographer's mind. José Limón's choice of Purcell was the most surprising and successful, but that was for a short, formatted version of the plot. Robert de Warren's solution for this production was to commission a score from Loris Tjeknavorian, the Armenian conductor-composer (now an Austrian citizen) with whom he has worked before.

Tjeknavorian's score, in two acts of respectively 40 and 60 minutes, makes use of simple, catchy tunes, generally repeated, sometimes with almost hypnotic effect. Its chief virtue is the highly colourful scoring, skilfully deploying an orchestra of only 25 in which one instrument after another is

featured as soloist to dramatic advantage: note for instance how the percussion ranges from military aggression to an almost gamelan sweetness. The first act sets the scene in Venice, starting with Iago's malevolent and self-seeking alliance with Rodrigo, then allowing the affection between Othello and Desdemona to develop at leisurely length. In Cyprus for the second half, events gradually accelerate but still allow ample time for the characters to break into expressive and varied duets. Although the Warren follows a straight forward plot that never wanders too far from Shakespeare, he appears at least as much concerned with illustrating as with narrating it.

That gives his principals plenty of scope. I saw two casts in the leading roles at Wednesday's matinee and evening performances. Marcello Angelini is the more commanding Othello: a forceful warrior, a tender lover, he goes powerfully mad with jealous rage. Nicely as Daniela Buson dances Desdemona, with sure technique and a touching quality in her last despairing solo, she remains in his shadow.

In the other cast, the balance changes. It is not fair to judge Michael Mesner's final effect, since he bravely completed the role after hurting himself early in the last scene, but until then his sympathetic and clean-cut Othello proved less moving than the sweetly innocent Desdemona of Sylvie Guillaumini. A tall, beautiful dancer newly recruited from the Paris Opera, she looks a notable acquisition who should prove valuable in a wide range of roles and here firmly stakes out her claim to the romantic repertory.

There is scope for some of the other characters to sharpen up their interpretations before they reach London, but Paul Waller, a last-minute replacement as Cassio because of injuries, made him a convincingly amiable, muddled dupe for Andrea Costa's sometimes too-much grimacing Iago.

Peter Farmer's designs give the ballet a convincing opulence and atmosphere through the simplest of details and a continuing motif of a glaring eye that gives vivid expression to the doubts crowding in on the hero.

John Percival

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FRIDAY PAGE

Westminster whirlwind

Shirley Lowe hangs on to
the coat tails of
Lady Porter, the dynamic
council leader who
has shaken up London
local government by
putting customers first

It is 8.45 am and Lady Porter says would I mind meeting her at her hairdresser so that we can chat on the way back to her flat. There are four rollers in her blonde hair and it seems that Patrick is working wonders, as all she's done this morning is stick her head under the shower.

Shirley Porter is the dynamic leader of Westminster City Council, the younger daughter of the late Sir John Cohen, better known to the public as Slasher Jack, the founder of Tesco. Recently, there has been a rumour circulating around the City that Ian MacLaurin, Tesco's chairman, is going to invite Lady Porter to the board. She says she would be delighted and honoured to be asked.

"I have lived and breathed Tesco all my life. As teenagers we were taken to biscuit factories or assembly plants for holiday treats. But even if she doesn't check in at the family firm, all this experience hasn't been wasted because next month she brings One Stop Shopping to Westminster City Hall.

From October 21, anyone wanting to stick an extension on a building, for example, will not have to queue in the council's architect's office and then queue again in the planning department and collect the relevant details somewhere else. There is to be one open-plan floor with clearly marked counters, a couple of rooms set aside for private meetings, and queuing will be on the banks' one-queue principle. Everything will be dealt with in the same place and experts will come down to see you instead of you having to seek them out. It is a revolutionary concept for a local council.

"The idea is to make it easier for the shopper," says Lady Porter with an understanding slip of the tongue. "No, that's not right... like customer. No, Well, hell, you know what I mean. It's service." Her father, Sir John, had a habit of handing out lemons reading YCDSOYA (You can't do business sitting on your ass). She believes you cannot counsel from that position either.

I know the refuse collectors better than their managers

She is forever dashing places, charged with energy and enthusiasm, dragging her exhausted staff after her. As Patrick performs his miracles, she launches briskly into the reason why she went into local politics 11 years ago.

"I was walking along the street with a friend one day and it was filthy and I said, 'My God, somebody ought to do something about this', and my friend said 'Why don't you?'"

Paddington Conservative Association had just approached her for Tesco freebies for their tombola. They got Shirley instead. "It's funny, really, I'm considered a right-wing Tory but I've always been liberal-minded. Trouble is, there weren't, still aren't, any Liberals on Westminster City Council."

She turned up before the selection committee carrying a copy of the *Daily Worker* ("I'm always interested in what people think, what's going on, down to earth contact. I know the refuse collectors better than their managers...") And they were either hard up or open-minded because she was accepted for the Hyde Park ward, she says.

Lady Porter is tall, slender, athletic and looks younger than her 54 years; she keeps in shape with tennis, indoor water skiing, bodywork classes, golf and deep sea fishing. Driving along in the official car she is constantly asking Gary, the chauffeur, to stop so that she can get out and walk.

We keep up a cracking pace across a couple of peaceful Bayswater squares to Lady Porter's block of flats, which is flanked by a fine selection of Mercedes



Lady Porter: "Do you want me 'Mrs Thatcher-neat' or casual?"

and Bentleys on the meters outside. Inside it is New York modern with a doorman and all the other burglar-proof devices.

On the way, she kicks a Kleenex from the pavement under a car with a brief snort of displeasure and draws my attention to a picture of a dog with a tail shaped like an arrow pointing into the gutter and the appropriate warning of a possible £50 fine. "There you are, that's one of ours. You can understand that, can't you?"

Lady Porter is famous for her "Cleaner London" campaign; she has given us the sponsored litter bins and the superloo. She once persuaded the Duke of Edinburgh to tour the streets of Westminster with her and he was so impressed by her idea of using vacuum cleaners that he wrote and suggested adding on the hose bits you get on domestic cleaners, to get into the difficult corners. "How are the litter bins?" he calls out every time he spots her across a crowded room.

We swing through the glass doors. "Hi, Dermot!" she cries to the doorman as we jump into the lift and "Hi, Susan!" to her housekeeper, secretary and general factotum ("I couldn't do without her...") as she opens the door.

The photographer is here. "Do you want me Mrs Thatcher-neat or can I be casual?" She does a Mrs T shot first, graces on the soft, golden sofa. The interior of the duplex looks New York glitzy, too, but it was done by the Designers Guild, a company she funded when they started out.

She is wearing a well-cut pink linen skirt, soft pink patterned shirt with modish squared shoulders, patterned tights and a small amount of exquisite gold jewellery.

She changes into trousers and a T-shirt. Here usually read 'You'll be Better Off Without the GLC'. She and her council recently took the GLC to court and stopped them advertising themselves with ratepayers' money. Before that she commissioned a national poll which revealed that 88 per cent of ratepayers didn't hold with Ken

Livingstone paying for propaganda out of the rates.

"Susan, Susan, 'Phone the 'hospital will you and tell them we may be a bit late. Say... well, I don't know... think of something." The hospital is Lady Porter's first function of the day. It is a private hospital in Victoria and she is impressed by the grey and pink decor. "Very tasteful, I must say. Hands in pockets, she strides around, collecting pin-striped executives and surgeons as she goes and shoots some shrewd questions at the man from Central Purchasing.

A quick lunch, a bouquet, we're back in the car and heading for City Hall.

She streamlined departments and cut committees

She's into the building and into her office. The staff seem to flinch slightly as she passes and the temporary secretary looks wan. Lady Porter doesn't bother to sit down at the big table. "I like to get around a table, have a head-banging session. Think Tank, you know. There's an impressive strategy plan on the wall listing aims and objectives. Lady Porter nods at it approvingly. "Yes, it's coming along. Always seems much too slow, though. Let's go through this," she says to the temporary secretary and empties the contents of a large, chic, dark blue and emerald green canvas bag on to the table, along with the day's post.

"What's this? Pensioners' bus passes? Urgent? If it's urgent why has it taken two days to get on to my desk?... They want three blooming speeches to open one small swimming pool? Tell them I think they're over-egging the cake... Who's going to prepare this statement? I haven't time..."

She has a meeting about accommodation changes, a persuasive chat with a firm about sponsorship and a talk with the Lord Mayor. Then it's back home

for the weekly meeting with the acupuncturist. "I don't know why, but I seem to get this little knot of tension, right here," she rubs the back of her neck. There's a committee meeting at City Hall before she takes off for the local library to give a certificate to the child who has read the most books in the school holidays (38) and later, she and her husband, Sir Leslie Porter, who recently retired from the chairmanship of Tesco, are having a meal with friends. People are wont to say, "The son-in-law also rises", but that's unfair since Sir Leslie was a self-made millionaire before he was invited to join the family firm. He was knighted the day after Lady Porter took over as council leader.

In her two and a half years as council leader, she has cut down on committees and streamlined departments, brought in outside consultants, took her 70 top staff on a management course to maximize efficiency and insisted on her reports and information sheets being written in plain English.

I'm not a typical Tory - and nor is Mrs Thatcher

She says it is her job to act as a catalyst and "a dedicated and devoted staff" put the council's ideas into practice, but it's no secret that about 50 executives left for something less stressful after Lady Porter arrived. "She doesn't brook opposition as such," one of them said. "It's very, er, challenging trying to keep up with her many interests and enthusiasms," says a present member of staff and a colleague describes her as "Another Edwina Currie, only less pushy".

Illyd Harrington, who used to face her across the floor of the council, has noted an unending touch of "Tory bossiness" and accuses Lady Porter of being "a Mrs Thatcher manque". There's a feeling that she's not quite... well, a gentleman.

"Oh, Illyd's a caution," says Lady Porter. "What he's really saying, and he's right, is that, traditionally, Tory councillors were 'nice' people, they weren't streetwise fighters, like me. They hated all that. I'm not a typical Tory and nor is Mrs Thatcher for that matter. That's why the landed gentry don't care for her. She's too common."

"People often ask me if I'm ambitious. What does it mean? If it means I like to start things and see them come to fruition, well, yes, I am ambitious. It's not done for English people to try hard, so much more suitable to look as though you've scored a goal by mistake."

She is proud of the way her father started his business with a barrow and £30 demob pay but he had made his money by the time she and her sister were born. She went to a boarding school which she didn't like much ("And that's the understatement of the year") and a finishing school in Switzerland, which wasn't her style, either. She married when she was 18, had Linda (now living in Israel) when she was 20 and John ("He works in computers in America") when she was 22. She settled down to being a rich Hampstead Garden Suburb wife and mother, running charities, playing golf, joining the PTA, taking classes in everything from literature to calligraphy. When Linda married, also at 18, Lady Porter and her husband moved to London and she became a JP.

She is a director of Capital Radio, secretary of an investment company, is on the board of the Festival Ballet and involved in various Zionist organizations and charities. She says she has only come up against anti-Semitism twice. Once, at school, when they refused to make her head girl when her turn came around. "It became obvious that the headmistress didn't want the name 'Cohen' on her school board."

The second occasion was when she was turned down for a golf club after filling in a form which asked her to state her religion and her original name, if she had changed it. "I stood up and made a public observation about that. I can't stand injustice."

She has been something of a rebel all her life which is why, I suspect, she went to Buckingham Palace wearing a Tesco outfit. "A grey coat £19.99, jolly smart," she says. "I suppose I did it in a kind of nostalgic mood and... yes," she concedes, "maybe there was a bit of that anti-establishment 'I'll show 'em' feeling about it."

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Aids: reducing the risks as doctors search for a cure

Aids is primarily a sexually-transmitted disease, but despite the misleading term the Gay Plague, it has not been confined to homosexuals in the past, and in future it will certainly become increasingly common in the heterosexual community. Unlike the plague, which was flea-borne and therefore liable to attack anybody, the Aids virus, HTLVIII, is spread in the main through sexual intercourse.

Of those who are infected, 90 per cent are likely to remain well. With the plague the actual death rate in parts of East Anglia rose to 50 per cent of the population; by the very nature of its pathology Aids can never produce a disaster on this scale.

The Aids virus is known to be carried in blood, semen and human milk. Experience shows that it is almost certainly present in vaginal and cervical secretions. It can be demonstrated in saliva and tears, but there is evidence for supposing that in these fluids it may well be present in a latent form and not infectious.

Studies of infected families have shown that only the children born or suckled after the mother was infected have developed the disease; older children born before Aids was introduced into the family circle, and foster children (two groups who would have used the same cutlery, played the same games and received, one assumes, the same amount of kissing) have remained healthy.

If young children are not infected while enjoying those family life, it is most unlikely that the glass in the homosexual's pub represents any menace.

As with any other sexually-transmitted disease, the chance of catching it increases with the number of sexual contacts and their promiscuity. It was to be expected that the first cases in heterosexuals would be found in

MEDICAL BRIEFING

the partners of bisexual men, in people who have been transfused with blood or blood products, or drug addicts who have caught the virus from contaminated needles. These cases are already occurring.

There is already evidence from the United States, Germany, Austria and Africa that an unacceptably high number of prostitutes are now HTLVIII-positive. The results of a survey carried out on London prostitutes to assess their HTLVIII state has not yet been announced, but there is no reason to suppose that it will give results any different from other European countries.

Given the present pattern of the disease, the wise man or woman will modify his or her sex life. It would obviously be as well to avoid intercourse with a bisexual or the very promiscuous. Casual sexual contacts should also be avoided as there is statistical evidence that not

oral sex, unless there is bleeding.

Kissing, as saliva contains the virus, is a theoretical risk, but has never been shown to cause infection; even so, it is recommended that deep kissing with promiscuous or casual contacts is unwise. The chance of infection occurring during mutual masturbation is minimal.

An AIDS epidemic may well influence the type of contraception used. The construction of the sheath is such that if it remains intact it will contain the HTLVIII virus; whereas both the Pill and the IUD tend to increase the vascularity of the cervix, which then bleeds more readily thereby increasing the danger of spreading the disease to the male partner, or being infected by the semen through a raw surface.

People who are HTLVIII-positive should not have casual partners and should seek the advice of the specially-trained counsellors who may be seen at many of the major units. They will give advice on all aspects of the patient's lifestyle, including detailed advice on sexual relations.

In view of the present situation it seems that the free and easy approach to sexual matters which started in the 1960s and 1970s, will now have to be abandoned until a vaccine can be produced.

There is some good news for would-be libertines. Research workers at the Institut Pasteur in Paris have shown the virus which causes a wasting disease in sheep has a structure very similar to that of HTLVIII. The similarity of these two viruses means that the research work done on the virus over the last 30 years will form the foundation for future work on a vaccine against HTLVIII.

In America, Texan scientists are about to start animal trials on a vaccine they have discovered. In either case it may be many years before an efficient safe vaccine can be recommended for public use.

Sexual freedom faces a shake-up

only may people be more likely to become infected with HTLVIII virus if they are suffering from other sexually-transmitted diseases, particularly herpes, cytomegalo virus, syphilis, NSU or gonorrhoea, but they are more likely to develop the full Aids syndrome. These diseases may act as co-factors.

The risk rating of any contact in future will be a factor which some people will take into account before having intercourse, but sexual drive being as strong as it is, discretion will often be rejected in favour of excitement; when this happens the type of sexual activity may be important in determining the chances of catching a disease. Vaginal or anal intercourse presents a greater hazard than

Hay fever: the good and bad news

Dr Roland Davies, reader in mycology at the department of medical microbiology at St Mary's Hospital, writing in *Pulse*, relates changing agricultural practices and weather to the pollen count in Italy, Brussels and London.

When the pollen count (24 hourly mean pollen grain concentration per cubic millimetre) reaches 50, hay fever sufferers start to sniff and sneeze.

Recently, he has noted, this has happened less often as the average pollen count has been falling, but it is uncertain whether the changes are the result of the climate or farming and what the long-term effects of a lower pollen count will be on his patients.

Farmers have switched from traditional hay making, which filled the atmosphere with pollen, to mechanical silage production, in which the grass is cut earlier, while it still has a high moist centre, and before it has flowered. Grass mixtures have changed: two of the great pollen producers, Cocksfoot and Timothy, are less often included and have been replaced by the new commonly-sown rye grasses which are poor pollen producers.

But if hay fever victims expect that modern farming will end their summer misery they may be disappointed, for Dr Davies points out that hay fever was unknown in the 18th century when people lived on the land and were subjected to small doses of pollen throughout the year, derived from a

great variety of wild grasses in the summer and from hay in the winter.

Hay fever started to be a problem in the 19th century when additional acres of grassland were cultivated to help feed the increasingly urban population who were only subjected to pollen for a short time each year.

If the trend to lower pollen counts continues, Dr Davies thinks it is probable that patients will become more sensitive to lower doses. Having received less exposure to pollen in the other months of the year, the impact in June will be correspondingly greater.

Medical advice is simple: a pre-seasonal course of injections for hyposensitization which is best administered in winter, and the use of the new antihistamines which, as they do not penetrate the brain, do not cause sleepiness and are compatible with safe driving, and can even be mixed with alcohol.

Snoring can be a warning

A quick walk along the corridor past the bedrooms of the Reform Club confirms a recent *Canadian* research study published in the *British Medical Journal* that more than 42 per cent of people snore and that the incidence increases with age. A previous study of 6,000 people living in San Marino, Italy, suggests that by the time men are 70 more than 60 per cent snore.

However common the symptom may be, it can be a warning of ill health. High blood pressure and chest and heart diseases

were found to be more common in those who snore than in the rest of the population, even when allowance had been made for the association between snoring and obesity, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Doctors have suggested that the increase in these diseases may be related to the pulmonary hypertension which is known to occur during snoring.

Raising the sperm count

Discussions on test-tube babies have tended to regard the technique as a means of satisfying the maternal longing of the childless woman. It has been treated as a woman's problem, so that when Parliament has discussed the matter the predominant number of male MPs have concentrated more on the ethical problems raised by the necessary research than on the effect it might have on patients' emotions and the influence on their marriages.

Recent research has shown that in vitro fertilization may, in some cases, be an effective method of overcoming infertility due to a low sperm count, a problem for which present treatment is unsatisfactory. This method has recently been shown to be useful in cases where the quality of the sperm has been affected by Hodgkin's disease.

It remains to be seen what effect this broadening of the use of in vitro fertilization to help male as well as female infertility will have on the political arguments.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

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			Stranded Mink Jackets	£2,800	£995
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THE TIMES DIARY

Ring of confidentiality

The Government is carrying out a secret investigation into art dealers' figures in the arts world. Yesterday an eminent figure in the arts world told me he had received a strictly confidential letter from the Trade and Industry Department asking for information about the rings, and appealing for suggestions as to how the Government should deal with the problem. He said other private individuals - as well as top auctioneers, dealers and museums - had been similarly approached. Asked about the inquiry, a Trade and Industry spokesman said: "We are not doing anything." She later rang back and conceded the Government is looking at ways in which loopholes in the law can be blocked. Says my source: "It is frightfully confidential, but I can't see why." There are fears that dealers and auctioneers will collude, and it has been suggested a Commons select committee be set up, which can call on the experts individually. Last winter an alleged "ring" was raised in the House after being exposed in *The Times*.

Nothing doing

Spot the difference. Five tabloids yesterday happily ran this advertisement:



ment for Burton's unaltered. But not the *Daily Mail*. "It would offend our readers," they told Burton's ad director Richard Birchall. The pants are not for sale.

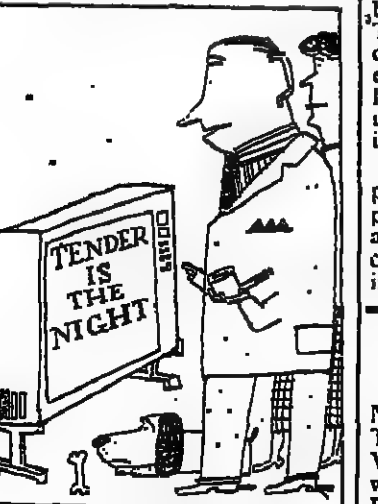
Non-chat show

NUJ journalists at BBC TV yesterday voted to refuse to speak to the deputy head of current affairs, Hugh Williams, unless he is accompanied by department head Peter Pagnamenta. They claim Williams broke a virtual promise to find more work for two contract producers, John Mair (of *London Play*) and Keith Hulse (of *Newsnight*) who have between them notched up 17 years at BBC HQ. The pair have just been told their services are no longer required. It must be quite a shock to both men: Mair wrote this week, in a chatty diary in the BBC house magazine *Arise*, "What a varied life it is in current affairs..."

Continental shift

I doubt Prince "cynnet" William will be sent to Prince Charles' prep school, Chelms, in Berkshire, judging by the extraordinary changes currently being imposed by the new headmaster, Christopher Everett. In a letter passed to me by a disgruntled parent, Everett, the ex-Torbridge head, says: "Having been here for a week... I have decided that the names of (school houses) Australia, New Zealand, Canada and particularly South Africa, are no longer appropriate. I have decided to use the names of four former Headmasters." South Africa is renamed after Prince Charles' old head, Beck, who ironically said when accepting Prince Charles in 1957 that "small boys are usually conservative, and too many changes disturb their sense of security." Everett goes on to announce the opening of a truck shop, where boys will be allowed to spend a princely 30p a week, and pocket money goes up to £5 a term. Boys should present in Prince Charles' day they get 25p a term, equivalent today to £9.91.

BARRY FANTONI



"Never read the book, but I'm reading the ads"

Ground swell

Here's a tale to hearten PC David Kitcher, the Dulwich bobby whose bicycle was stolen while he was lecturing on crime prevention (Diary this week). The day our article appeared reader Peter Freedman was on his way to a funeral in south London, but he got separated from the cortege and ended up in a back street, hopelessly lost. Whereupon Kitcher howled into view (on foot) and gave Freedman directions. "If he hadn't lost his bike he wouldn't have been there to help me," Freedman told me. "It meant such a lot to me to get to the funeral. That bobby is worth all the bikes he'll ever lose."

PHS

How Britain can buy jobs

Sir Basil Feldman, chairman of this year's Conservative conference, calls for government help to stem imports

Tackling unemployment is a subject at the top of every political agenda in this autumn conference season. There is no lack of appreciation of the economic and social imperatives involved: but there is little agreement between politicians, economists and commentators on how to crack the problem.

One of the most avoidable and unfair causes of growing unemployment is the success of imports in our home markets. This year's paint a stark picture which cries out for practical action. During the early months of this year, the volume of manufactured goods imported into the UK was 40 per cent above the levels of 1980 before taking account of inflation, and was running at an annual rate of nearly £60 billion. Over the same five-year period, the number employed in UK manufacturing industry has fallen by some 1.5 million, to about 5.5 million.

The proportion of imports in the UK market for manufactured goods has risen from 29 per cent to 33 per cent over the last three years alone, and among metal goods, vehicles and engineering goods taken together, the figure is now over 40 per cent. In clothing, imports are about one-third of the market. The reasons for this are high levels of imports, and their corresponding effect on UK employment, are complex. It would be naive to assume, with our structure of trade

and natural resources, that we shall not continue to be a major importer. But we still import a significantly higher proportion of our requirements than our competitors.

Equally, it would be foolish to assume that UK manufacturers can recapture all the markets they have lost in the last few years. In many cases firms which have hung on are just too small to compete in extreme cases, whole sectors of industry no longer exist.

Nevertheless the commercially-based substitution of imports by UK-produced goods and thus the clawing back of lost markets carries great potential for job creation and preservation. Furthermore, it does not carry with it the inflation associated with so many other palliatives.

Some have attempted to elevate import substitution by over-hyped and underdeveloped "Buy British" campaigns, to the accompaniment of waving flags, roaring lions and barking bulldogs. But these have largely come and gone as fast as they were conceived because they were not based on anything commercially tangible.

What is needed is an approach

firmly based on the commercial realities of the marketplace. A frosty indifference has been displayed by the official economic establishment towards import substitution. In contrast to the official support, both moral and financial, for export promotion, action on imports is pushed into the background. The official view is that formal government support for import substitution is contrary to international obligations arising from Britain's membership of the EEC and GATT - though not all of our international competitors see things quite that way.

Two highly successful Better Made in Britain exhibitions were launched in 1983 and 1984, in which major high street retailers displayed imported products that they would happily consider buying in this country if price, design quality and availability could be competitive. The exhibitions "public" was UK manufacturers.

We estimate that as a result of the first two exhibitions, £100 million of previously imported clothing, knitwear and footwear will be made in British factories, with measurable commercial benefits to the retailers

and many thousands of British jobs directly and indirectly created or saved.

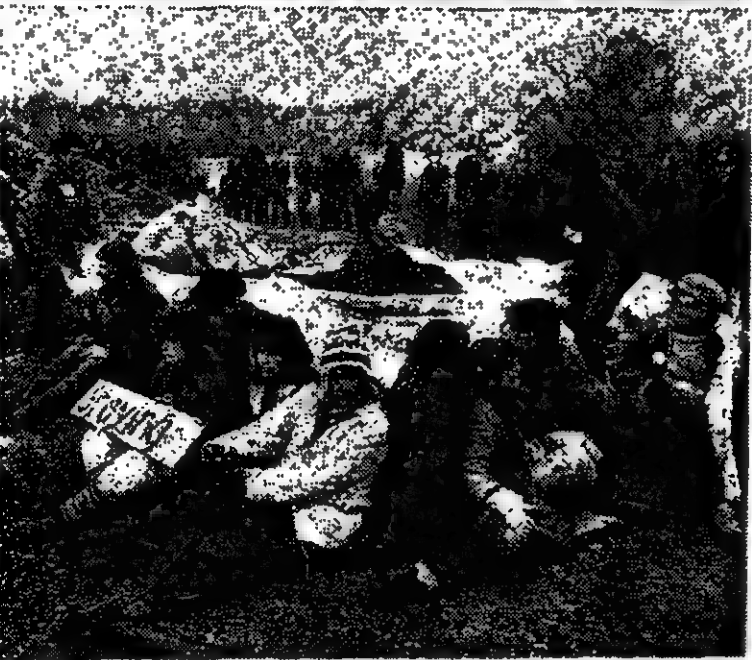
There is little doubt that this concept can be adapted and extended to many other manufacturing industries. This is already beginning to happen. The National Economic Development Council has a new task force, which should take us the following practical suggestions:

- A national computer facility to provide buyers of imported goods with accurate, up-to-date knowledge about alternative, commercially competitive UK sources.
- Better Made in Britain competitions could be held in factories and retail stores, primed by government funding.
- The Government could make it known that key job-creating performers would be singled out for appropriate honours.
- Workers in manufacturing industries, retailers, buyers and the shopping public must be made aware of the drive to save and create jobs at home. There should be a "Job Mark" campaign with a highly visible label like the Woolmark, jointly funded by participating companies and the government.

The author, a former chairman of the National Economic Development Office's Clothing EDC, is chairman of the Better Made in Britain campaign.

Beatrix Campbell charts a change in Labour's sources of inspiration

A leading role for the new New Left



Above: Benn and Livingstone (left), Hoffer and Meacher, newly paired costars. Greenham Common women, holding their political ground

By the time of the next general election, the left in particular and the labour movement in general will line up in a rather different formation from 1983. The most dramatic change has been the realignment in the left of the Labour Party, with the break-up of the coalition around Tony Benn.

What has emerged in 1985 is a sectarian alliance between Trotskyists, Bennites, fundamentalists within the trade union movement and a sectarian minority in the Communist Party. If the three musketeers celebrated by the hard left in 1984 were Tony Benn, Arthur Scargill and Ken Livingstone, they are now Benn, Scargill and Ted Knight.

Livingstone's reluctant disaffection symbolically marked the realignment of what is variously known as the democratic or participatory Left. The new grouping may not yet constitute an alliance, but it is slowly finding new confidence among the Tribune group, Labour Party libertarians like the Chartist group and the old soft left clustered around the Labour Coordinating Committee.

The Labour Party has been through two distinct phases. The first, after the election defeat of 1979, was concerned primarily with power - the relationship between the party and the parliamentary leadership. Before the defeat of 1983 the policies of the 1970s remained in place. In seemed as though all that had to be done was sit tight and wait for Margaret Thatcher to sink herself. The second phase opened with the defeat of 1983 which forced the left to review the sacred tablets of policy.

In the first term the problem wasn't represented as the success of Thatcherism, but the failure of Callaghan; he'd sinned against the god of the manifesto. During both phases the old hard left simply could not contemplate the politics of the two election defeats and stamped its foot at the very idea that Thatcherism itself was worth talking about.

After 1983 the coalition around Benn began to break up. The hard left relied on good old class hatred as the way forward. They appeared as the Colonel Blimps of the class war. The democratic left resigned, however, around the imperative to take the initiative, create new constituencies and alliances, and engage with popular culture.

While the culture of common sense remained the territory of Thatcherism the left had no anchor. It was almost as if the very word "popular" caused a seizure on the hard left, which promptly cried "revisionism!" as it found itself isolated within the new formation.

Meanwhile, while these ructions were happening within the Labour Party, what was happening outside? The Labour movement should have been shaping a new agenda, it perhaps thought it was doing exactly that with the miners' strike and the campaigns against rate-capping and abolition, and in a sense it was. But both struggles were started by Thatcher, both were defensive and despite their magic moments, both exposed the inertia of the "official" labour movement. It was the unofficial networks that brought the issues to the high street.

Only CND and the women's peace movement have scored palpable hits against the government and have succeeded in shifting consensus away from the right. And in local government, only the ILEA

managed to defeat the government on abolition, primarily because it had welded together a formidable alliance between the schools, the community and the authority.

Having said all this, something else has been afoot since 1983: the shadow cabinet and TUC have been talking and working towards a new agenda for not only the 1980s but the rest of the century. What they have come up with is a document, *A New Partnership, a New Britain*, an approach concerned with "themes" rather than politics, a softly, softly strategy which is the complement of the new preoccupation with image and style characteristic of Neil Kinnock.

This soft strategy, however, is incapable of reordering the political framework. It depends on the unpopularity of Thatcherism and it assumes that the Alliance won't gain as much as Labour from the Tories' demise.

The fact is that unless Labour changes the popular consensus, then it will remain the prisoner of Thatcherite consensus, vying with the Alliance for the "middle ground". Moreover, Thatcher can still recover, and even if Labour could convert something like 35 per cent of the poll into a parliamentary majority in 1974, it would remain the prisoner of a narrow and unstable electoral base in a political environment still defined by Thatcherism.

What completed the process was the election defeat of 1983 and the horrible discovery that not even the agony of Thatcherism could make old-style leftism popular.

It is worth reflecting on this generation's admiration for the new municipal socialism. What was once a lonely idea, that local authorities should intervene in the local economy, has been tested, particularly by the soon-to-be abolished metropolitan authorities, and the

lessons have been learnt enthusiastically. That experience forms the only innovative element in Hattersley's economic strategy.

The party's economic sphere is being managed by reformers rooted in a realism about the failures of industrial democracy, nationalization and planning agreements in the 70s. They are not so much against these things as uninspired by them, partly because of the evidence of capital's resistance, and partly because of the labour movement's indifference. The result: realism becomes pluralism. They are for anything that expands social ownership and control, from limited nationalization to workers' co-ops.

There is nothing energizing Roy Hattersley from the labour movement left. This is a reflection of the malaise of the movement: bewildered, frightened, isolated.

A major era of reform needs the resonance of a popular movement for change. The last world war generated such a sense of power in the people. Now there is a mass experience of powerlessness and alienation from the processes of politics.

Women, because they have the culture of feminism as a reference point outside the party, have challenged the old ways the most strongly. The clash between patriarchal Labourism and these new progressives is noisier around the cluster of committees set up by Michael Meacher: poverty, taxation and social security.

Before the last election, Eric Hoffer, despite posing as a pro-feminist, tried to block the insertion in the manifesto of the case for transferring the married man's tax allowance to the child benefit, as a redistribution in favour of women, on the grounds that "the lads won't stand for it".

Some are clearly still troubled by this commitment. It has come up in Meacher's committees but has met formidable protagonists, particularly the feminists. The Treasury lobby still seemed worried that if Hattersley was seen to be opposing tax relief for men that would be bad for Labour. "Hattersley's very worried about the working class male," recalled one of the participants in the debates.

What none of them seem to have registered is that while women may not have organized political clout, there are still an awful lot of women out there who vote and who haven't yet had the opportunity to vote for a party that is for them and that is prepared to "take on the lads". In other words, to take responsibility for an economic and cultural revolution. Despite the recidivists, the argument appears to have been won and Meacher seems keen to support radical redistribution.

A socialist agenda is almost inconceivable in the political conditions of the 1980s, but a strong and sensitive intervention of the left is imperative if Labour is to succeed where it failed in the 1970s.

As Benn has reminded us, the problem for Labour then was not that it was reformist, but that it failed to reform. It is already apparent that although the Labour leadership is leading from the right, insofar as it is reformist at all, it is dependent on the initiatives of the left.

Extracted from an article in the October issue of *Marxism Today*, published today.

After the Czechoslovaks had poured considerable money and resources into their side of the project. Some Western diplomats did not rule out the possibility that the anonymous blues could turn out to be working hand in hand with a government eager for reasons to delay which it can present to Prague.

Whether the government secretly favours the Blues or not, they have launched a campaign to win Hungarians' hearts. A prize of about £250,000 has been offered to any architect designing a scheme for Nagymaros which harmonizes with the landscape of the Danube bend. Radio and television have given wide coverage to the recreation complex which is planned to accompany the dam. Bridges will be lower, cables will be laid underground. It will require all the Blues' resources to achieve even in what is styled the most liberal of the Warsaw Pact countries, any of the success of the Austrian Greens.

Second, the Blues appear to enjoy considerable support in the Hungarian establishment, many of whom have been stalling for years to prevent the scheme. Their reluctance is illustrated by their failure to draw up the relevant plans even

Why patience will pay at the UN

David Watt

The UN General Assembly opened in New York last week - and hardly anyone took any notice. The fact that this is the UN's 40th anniversary prompted a few questions in the papers, but apart from professional diplomats not many really care about the answers.

Having just paid a visit, for the first time in about 10 years, to that strange temple of the winds on the bank of the East River, I have sympathy with this general lethargy. Nothing seems to have changed since I was last there. From the moment they issue you the wrong pass, to the moment you stagger out on to First Avenue with the last piece of simultaneously translated propaganda ringing in your ears, the overwhelming impression is still of boredom and humbug. Why should anyone who is not being paid for the penance give the slightest attention to what is going on there?

There seem to be three national answers. The first is that it actually doesn't matter much at all. Such has been the real position of most of the western powers during the last five years. We have gone our own ways and tried to regard the UN as a mild nuisance to be brushed aside when its activities have threatened to interfere with us or put us in the dock.

The second view is that the UN matters very much because it can be manipulated by one's enemies to intimidate and detach one's friends and even to undermine popular support in one's own country. This is now emerging as the Reagan administration's dominant attitude, after a longish period in which the first dismissive answer held sway in Washington. One version of the new attitude was articulated this week by Senator Daniel Moynihan on this page.

At the UN's anniversary celebrations in San Francisco in July, the Secretary of State, George Shultz, said the US had made a mistake in withdrawing from the UN "in spirit if not in fact" because this allowed others (i.e. the Soviet Union) to use the new "party system" of voting by blocks to wield influence and to affect both the shape and reality of power in the UN system and beyond it. Henceforth, said Shultz, the US would take the votes and decisions of UN bodies seriously and play a "forceful role" to protect its interests and its friends from unfair attacks.

This second answer is essentially that of the superpower and would no doubt be echoed in the Kremlin; there, UN votes have been taken seriously since 1951, when a Soviet withdrawal" left the way open for the Americans to hijack the UN and fly to Korea. To a lesser extent it is also the answer of the small Third World countries for whom the UN provides one of the few means of exerting a little pressure on the larger powers and of cutting a dash on the international stage.

Both these reactions are self-interested. The third answer is that of the benevolent and disinterested Martians, who want what is best for the world rather than for one country. As far as I know, no Martians have pronounced that the UN has no importance or is a negative force in world affairs. A number of people continue to propound a sophisticated case for the organization. The most interesting among them seems to me to be Brian Urquhart, the

British Under-Secretary-General, who has been a leading influence in the UN since its inception. Being on the verge of retirement, he has been able to afford a very frank interview in the magazine *Africa Report*.

His position is roughly this: the great powers are largely powerless when it comes to solving the world's problems - partly because they insist on polarizing the issues with oversimplified ideologies and cancelling out each other's efforts, partly because (thanks to the revolutions in warfare and technology) power itself is paralysed.

Admittedly the UN has failed to fill this vacuum with the authority that its founding fathers half-wished that it created for it, but it has at least provided a framework for a new balance of relationships.

The core of this new system, according to Urquhart, is the Third, non-aligned, World, which forms a "depolarizing constituency". He concedes that these nations are in too much of a hurry and often unreasonable, but believes that the West should have the patience to realize that:

● "A very strong, positive and moderate mainstream" is evolving in the Third World;

● The Third World is disillusioned with Marxism and is "looking to 1776 rather than 1848 for inspiration";

● The UN gives the Third World a place where it can rally as well as learn.

Having spent four days listening to an astounding quantity of cant on economic sanctions against South Africa (which, incidentally, Urquhart daringly rejects in his interview) I admit that the patience involved in adopting the third answer would be almost superhuman.

But neither of the alternatives is terribly attractive. The first is suspect on any but a very short time scale because it is static and defensive, because it implies that public opinion in the democratic countries will always be indifferent to international opinion, and because it assumes that power relationships are rarely affected by stances at the UN.

This is not necessarily the case now and it is likely to be even less so as the power and coordination of the non-aligned countries grows during the next 20 or 30 years.

The Shultz thesis looks more realistic in the medium term and it is certainly right in treating the UN like a kind of House of Representatives, where loose coalitions operate and individuals can be dragged by a crude system of arm-twisting and rewards the Americans are at least implying an analogy they understand. But this model too has drawbacks in the long run, for it takes no account of the possibility that Urquhart is right. If a Third World alliance does manage to break the mould of world politics, the terms on which it deals with the First World will be powerfully affected by its previous treatment.

That is why the shrillness of Jeane Kirkpatrick and the aggressiveness of Shultz and Moynihan are disturbing, and why Urquhart's appeal for tolerance inside and outside the UN chimes with self-interest as well as human sympathy.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Melancholier than thou

"There is nothing more melancholy," said a man in the pub the other night, "than coming across an old photograph of a very pretty girl inscribed 'Love from Monica and not remembering who Monica was'."

He was Irish, of course. Only the Irish would pick the right word like "melancholy". But I wouldn't give him the satisfaction. "Oh yes, there is," I said. "There is nothing more melancholy than coming home from a trip abroad and finding that you've still got your hotel bedroom key in your pocket."

He smiled lugubriously. "Well, what about hailing an empty taxi and seeing it swerve into the pavement for someone younger and prettier than you? Can anything be more bitter-sweet than that?"

Bitter-sweet. Where do these Irish get the words from? I pretended not to notice. "Certainly. How about hailing an empty taxi and seeing it dip into the pavement for someone older and plainer than you?"

After that we pooled resources in the melancholy stakes and came up with the following list. In other words, can anything be more saddening than this...

- Reading in the newspaper about someone with the same name as yours.
- Getting a wrong number on the telephone from someone with a very sexy voice, and having to ring off.
- Tuning into some wonderful music on a foreign radio programme and hearing it gradually fade into nothing.
- Knowing the answer to a Mastermind question which the contestant doesn't and not knowing any of the subsequent 20.
- Taking the dance floor to a great tune which finishes seven seconds later.
- Thinking up the ideal remark in a conversation and not being able to work it in until 10 minutes later, when the subject has changed entirely.
- Missing a motorway exit.
- Suddenly seeing yourself in a mirror, and not recognizing who it is.
- Starting a newspaper article by somebody you have always agreed

- Walking into a door which normally opens automatically.
- Missing another motorway exit.
- Realizing a bright blue day cloud over during breakfast.
- Removing a short loose thread from a garment and watching it develop into a very long thread.
- Realizing you have got shaving foam on your ear-lobes and must have done all day and nobody bothered to tell you.
- Finding a phone number on a piece of paper, with no name attached.
- Finally leaving a motorway and running straight into a traffic jam.

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Danube dam turns Hungarians blue

Nagymaros, Hungary. The steamer to Budapest from Vienna has long been a favoured way of travelling between the two Danube capitals. The great river bends past the gaunt turrets of Bratislava Castle and crosses marshy plain before entering its most picturesque passage: the Danube bend.

At the narrowest part of the bend lie the ruins of Visegrad, once the favourite seat of the celebrated Hungarian King Matthias Corvinus. His court here, observed a papal legate, resembled an "earthly paradise". On the opposite bank is the hamlet of Nagymaros. Few parts of Hungary are as rich in legend or as beautiful. Nagymaros, however, is soon to become one vast building site. This summer, in a decision which has angered many Hungarians, the government decided to go ahead with the construction of a joint Czech-Hungarian hydroelectric power station.

Last year, more than 6,000 signatures were gathered, many from

prominent figures in Hungarian academic and artistic life, to protest at the scheme. "Not least of the reasons for many Hungarians' hostility is the extravagant cost of the work. The Hungarian press has never mentioned any figures but it is widely believed to be at least some £1 billion, and some Hungarian scientists have talked of £1.5 billion.

Cost apart, the digging of a new bed for the Danube is believed to endanger rare species of fish and other river life. The example last year of the influential Greens in neighbouring Austria, who forced their government to shelve plans for a hydroelectric power station at Hainburg further up the Danube, also looms large. Vienna's retreat on the issue was watched with keen interest, and Hungarian politicians are bracing themselves for protests from local environmentalists.

The first signs of an organized pressure group comparable to the Greens of Western Europe appeared in Budapest last week. The "Blues", inspired perhaps by Johann Strauss,

have set about lobbying parliamentary representatives.

The Blues pointed out in letters the ecological effects of the dam and reiterated fears of scientists that the project will endanger drinking water in settlements around the Danube bend. Prominent Hungarians have also been asked to lobby their representatives in parliament.

If the Blues develop into a well-organized pressure group, it will be a remarkable achievement for a Communist country. They will be assisted by at least two factors. First and foremost, one of the most disagreeable aspects of the project for the Magyars is cooperation with the Czechoslovaks, whom Hungarians traditionally view with suspicion.

Second, the Blues appear to enjoy considerable support in the Hungarian establishment, many of whom have been stalling for years to prevent the scheme. Their reluctance is illustrated by their failure to draw up the relevant plans even

Richard Bassett



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WE MAKE IT, THEY TAKE IT

The edifice of speeches that the Shadow Chancellor has been constructing shows that the Labour party has learned something. Mr Roy Hattersley's economic strategy demonstrates how his party has noticed that voters do tend to inquire the price of public spending bribes. Even the politics of envy now stop short of support for the confiscatory marginal tax rates imposed by the last Labour Government. Mr Hattersley's discretion on the matter of wage policy suggests that even Labour has come to fear the inflationary power of the public sector unions, though whether it would have the political muscle to resist them is another matter. And Labour has swallowed the fact that many of the slaves of the council housing system do want to own their own homes.

Yet Mr Hattersley's speeches demonstrate that Labour has still not begun to understand the mainstays of enterprise. The Labour party still seemingly believes that it is governments who create wealth. It believes that Government should direct savings and investment. There is a world of contrast between the designs of Mr Hattersley, as outlined on Tuesday, and the reflections of Mr Nigel Lawson to the Stock Exchange last night. For all their faults, this Government and this Chancellor have clung to their basic faith in the fertility and freedom of private enterprise, when even the big industrial lobbies would have led them astray. Mr Lawson's lecture last night laid vital stress on profitability, where Mr Hattersley harps on government control. Mr Lawson points to the increase in investment; and, small but most significant, in risk investment; £10 million of venture capital invested in 1979, £284 million in 1984, so that this source of entrepreneurial vigour now compares favourably with

the proportion of national income invested similarly in the United States. He points to the number of new small businesses being formed: 9,000 new registrations for VAT a month during the first half of this year, and an excess over the number disappearing off the register that has averaged over 500 a week since 1980.

Mr Lawson points to the growth in self-employment, where Britain is at last creeping back towards the average for successful industrial countries; and to the reversal of the long decline in personal share ownership, the individual's stake in industrial success. Mr Hattersley, by contrast, would still rationalize: in an interview in *Marxism Today* he commits himself to taking both British Telecom and British Airways back into state hands.

The centrepiece of Mr Hattersley's scheme is a plan which would oblige pension funds, entrusted with the savings of ordinary people, either to suffer tax penalties or to abandon the search for the best returns available in today's expanding international capital markets and put a proportion of their money in the hands of a government agency, whose investment criteria would be at the mercy of politicians seeking to buy votes. Such a plan would directly discriminate against individuals, since Mr Hattersley has so far concentrated on portfolio investment; companies, presumably, would remain free to invest in manufacturing capacity abroad until Labour realized the problems involved in making such a distinction.

One must then note, in passing, the irony of Mr Hattersley's impact on the third world, about which Labour professes to care more than the Government. At a time when all the international financial institutions

are urging an increase in private investment - including portfolio investment - in developing countries, Mr Hattersley is proposing to slam the lid on British funds. Yet neither of these criticisms go to the heart of the trouble. It is the incomprehension these policies suggest of the freedom necessary to nurture the enterprise culture; the obstinate belief that Government knows best.

To disagree with Mr Hattersley, it is not necessary to go to the other extreme. Modern government forms such a large part of any developed economy that its behaviour must affect our economic performance, for which it cannot escape responsibility. Government has a real and unending responsibility, too, for helping to make markets work better.

One of these, touched on by Mr Lawson, is the chronic difficulty of raising equity at a certain stage in the life of a young company. There is a valuable place for the kind of agency of the kind that has developed into "3is" - Investors in Industry - provided its objectives remain clear and commercially sensible. There is a world of difference, again, between such an agency and Mr Hattersley's proposed National Investment Bank, designed to be all things to all manner of political pressures. Down that route should be hung all the rotting corpses of those lame ducks with which the taxpayer was saddled by Labour in the past, and which had to be slaughtered at such cost. Labour still fails to learn the lesson which has long been understood by Socialists in West Germany, and has been apprehended fast by France's socialist masters. The role of government is to oil the workings of the free enterprise economy; it does not make sense to wrench the engine out of the car first.

A SILLY SELF-DEFEATING GESTURE

The Government's agreement to fall into line with European thinking and withdraw its military attaches from Pretoria, looks depressingly like the wrong decision taken for the wrong reason. Britain was right and Europe was wrong, and for Whitehall to bow to the wishes of the majority is at best pusillanimous and unwise. The issues are far too important for that.

If ever there is a time when a country needs eyes and ears in South Africa it must surely be now. That these particular eyes and ears belong to trained military observers makes the Government's own decision seem all the more myopic. Not only that, but the two attaches concerned have been the only two left from the Community since the recent French decision to withdraw. For the Ten to pressure Britain into severing their last line of military communication to a country which looks like entering a period of profound, perhaps violent change, is negative and wrong.

Whether Britain and four other Community members concerned (West Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain) will now demand the concomitant withdrawal of existing South African defence attaches in Europe, remains to be seen. Their presence here is the less important issue. On the other hand one should perhaps also question whether this kind of political ostracism has real, still less significant value. One withdraws envoys to convey displeasure. But not even the most intransigent Boer can surely now believe that this or any other western country approves of his government's racial laws?

The only thing to be said about this particular item in the EEC's list of restrictive measures is that it represents the one white rabbit in a package of political legerdemain which is otherwise transparently thin. Measures affecting the export or import of arms, the sale of North Sea oil, official sporting links or nuclear collaboration, do little more than endorse current Government

policy or reflect a known situation. Even that part which affects our cultural relations with South Africa - another provision, like that on military attaches, which gave Whitehall some pause - is unlikely to impinge upon the present policy of the British Council.

There are positive steps which Europe can take towards improving the plight of the blacks in South Africa. This country has in a modest way taken some of these already - and the other list of measures agreed by the Community ministers this month, should further this process. The strengthening of the EEC code of conduct for firms, the provision of more help for clever, underprivileged young blacks, are perhaps most effective in reflecting our attitude and our willingness to help. But we remain opposed to sanctions, not just the economic sanctions on which the Government still stands firm but also to those which cut off our lines of official communication to the Cape. This is political posturing which does little of use for anyone.

NOT JUST SAFE, BUT SUCCESSFUL

The new health minister Mr Barney Hayhoe has soon to consider his response to the motion at the Conservative Party Conference that calls upon the Government to "counteract effectively the charges of a health service in decline". The health debate at Blackpool ought to be an important one. It is the issue - above even unemployment - on which Labour strategists think they have the Government on the run. The defensive response that the "health service is safe with us" is manifestly not safe with us. Mr Hayhoe needs to show that the Conservatives have positive plans for the health service, not merely an embattled acceptance of it.

The persistent claim that the NHS is underfunded and many of its staff poorly paid has become part of socialist mythology. With the moves by this Government to put ancillary services out to tender the myth has developed of a plan by which fat cats from the private sector deprive thousands of COHSE and NUPE members of their jobs and then exploit a non-unionized labour force to maximize their profits irrespective of the effect upon patients. This is a travesty of the significant progress that has been made in making the NHS more accountable, in providing better value for money, and in trying to offer a better service to patients. But it is a travesty that is believed by Conservative as well as Labour supporters.

forms of its management structure the NHS has great potential for innovation and better services. But development of this potential will require allowing management the freedom that it needs to manage, which in turn demands a more realistic attitude to change from both white-collar and blue-collar workers. The health unions are putting obstacles in the path of better use of resources by resisting the privatization of ancillary services. The failure of consultants to agree to changes in the staffing structure for hospital doctors - for which the Public Accounts Committee criticized them last week - is an equal example of obstructive self-interest.

The National Association of Health Authorities has proposed this week a form of payment by results for NHS employees, which would at least go some way to satisfying the longing of Mr Victor Paine, the NHS General Manager, for there to be more incentives for staff in a health service. The NAHA also proposes a form of local bargaining, which in creating purchasing power for the individual employing authorities would allow more control for managers, and give them more incentives and opportunities to secure the best value, chances currently denied by the rigid NHS review bodies and Whitley councils.

Also this week, accountants Touche Ross have put the case for more franchised businesses - petrol stations, newsagents, fast

food, opticians, undertakers - on major hospital sites. If endorsed by the Government these proposals would demonstrate a commitment to improving the service for patients at no cost to the taxpayer. Allowing commercial facilities to be matched with health care for the benefit of clients is entirely compatible with the compassionate society, indeed an enhancement of it. The mild-mannered Mr Hayhoe may not be the ideal politician to get this message across. He must at least show that he believes it.

With a commercialized management structure the DHSS should seek to interfere in the running of the health service as infrequently as is commensurate with its statutory duties. In addition to the 1 per cent real increase in NHS spending per annum, the steady replacement of old hospitals by new district general hospitals and the arrangements being made with the private sector for sharing new technology, Mr Hayhoe has a valuable asset in his managers, the renewal of whose contracts depends on their ability to improve services. No government has ever given such incentives to provide a good service. It must ensure managers are allowed to use their judgement to maximize their success, and the best move the Government can make to allow that is to remind the trade unionists and professional bodies who stand in the way that their intransigence harms patients and limits choice.

How to safeguard children at risk

From Professor Antony Allott
Sir, We shall never avoid entirely the horrifying cases of child abuse that we have seen recently. But we could reduce their number by a simple legal change. In many of these cases social workers and others have been fobbed off by lies and excuses when they have tried to see a child believed to be at risk - with all the terrible results we know of.

We need an intermediate power between mere enquiry and a place of safety order. If goods are missing suspected, the police can obtain a search warrant. I suggest that we provide for a "child production order", obtainable confidentially upon sworn evidence from a magistrate (so that informants would be protected). Only persons with an official position could obtain such an order, which would require a named person (usually a parent) to produce a named child for inspection.

This is not an invasion of civil liberties - no crime is alleged, no punishment imposed. Indeed, it is founded on a deep concern for the liberty of a vulnerable child not to be abused or - at worst - condemned to death.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY ALLOTT,
21 Windsor Road,
Finchley, N3
September 26.

Retirement at 60

From Mr Alan J. Grigg
Sir, Those who consider that enforced retirement at 60 for women is discrimination against them have adopted an inverted view of the problem. The present situation in which women retire at 60 and men at 65 seems blatant discrimination against men.

Many companies will not consider nowadays an applicant for a job over the age of 40 and some employers specify that their male employees retire at 60 in any case. If men and women were to receive State pension at 60 it is reasonable to assume that more jobs would be available at the other end of the age range, thus reducing the number of unemployed.

It is surely more acceptable for the state to pay pensions rather than unemployment benefit and this would be less demoralising for us as a nation. With more people retiring at 60 one could expect continued growth of the leisure industries, especially as it is a widely accepted fact that if men retire at 60 and not 65 they can expect a much longer and fitter retirement.

It is a pity that the political parties do not address themselves to this issue. Instead we hear only of the cost to the Exchequer of pensions without any attempt to balance the cost by a significant gain, not least the removal of a major obstacle to equality between the sexes.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. GRIGG, Headmaster,
Wellington School,
Carlisle Turrets, Ayr.
September 20.

Safety at UN building

From Mr Keith Hindell
Sir, Mr Leopold Kohr (September 18) is basing his criticism of the United Nations on poor evidence. The UN building on the East River is undoubtedly one of the safer parts of New York. Despite the presence of hundreds of diplomats from volatile countries there has never been a serious terrorist incident inside the complex. The same cannot be said of the House of Commons.

In recent years the worst outrage was carried out in 1980 by two American Maoists who poured red paint over the Russian and American ambassadors in the Security Council Chamber. The immediate result was to improve personal rapport between the two. At least they went off arm in arm dabbing their spots.

Since then security in the building has been stepped up and many offensive weapons have been taken off visitors doing the tour. Unhappily, but not surprisingly, this improved security system has had no knock-on effect on the ability of the organisation to safeguard international peace.

Yours sincerely,
KEITH HINDELL,
(BBC UN Correspondent, 1980-84),
6 Lovelace Road,
Dulwich, SE21.
September 21.

Talks with Israel

From Mr Clemens N. Nathan
Sir, Mr Faisal Aguidha's letter (September 23) omits to mention the sworn covenant for all members of the PLO for the total destruction of the State of Israel.

Yours faithfully,
CLEMENS N. NATHAN,
President,
Anglo-Jewish Association,
Woburn House (5th Floor),
Upper Woburn Place, WC1.
September 23.

Recorded time

From Sir Peter Masefield
Sir, How good to see (*The Times*, September 5) G. J. Churchward's splendid 4-4-0 locomotive, no 3440, City of Truro back in steam, celebrating the GWR's 150th anniversary. But, Sir, your comment that, from 1904, this famous locomotive "remained the fastest machine until aeroplanes improved their speeds in the 1920s" is not precisely correct.

Proposed reform of rating system

From Mr Stephen Fothergill and Ms Sarah Monk

Sir, Kenneth Baker's proposal to transfer the control of business rates from local to central government has superficial attractions. Businesses don't have a vote in local elections and if the principle of "taxation without representation" is to mean anything, why should they therefore have to pay a property tax, which is locally determined? But wait: businesses don't have a vote in national elections either, yet they already pay national taxes such as corporation tax.

At the national level, business interests can and do lobby vigorously over taxation issues; at the local level they are equally able to lobby, and their task is made easier by the large number of businessmen and traders who sit as local councillors. So where is the gain in democratic accountability to be had from transferring business rates from local to central government?

Mr Baker's case, therefore, rests more on the harmful effects of high rates in particular areas. Here he seems to have ignored the findings of research sponsored by his own department. We recently undertook a study for the Department of the Environment into the effect of rates on local employment. It was the most comprehensive and detailed study of its kind to have been conducted, covering all local authority districts in England and Wales over a seven-year period and using several alternative measures of the rate burden.

The study examined four sectors

separately - manufacturing, retailing, private sector offices and warehousing - and took account of other influences on local employment changes such as the mix of industries and the size of firms in the area. The findings, first looked in February this year, were that there is little if any evidence that high rates have a harmful effect on local employment levels.

What is probably going on is that businesses are able to "pass on" the burden of rates - to consumers in the form of higher prices, for example, and to landlords in the form of lower rents. Their profits suffer only marginally, if at all. Moreover, rates form only a very small proportion of total costs, especially for manufacturing industry.

Mr Baker's case begins to look increasingly threadbare. Maybe he should come clean about the real reasons for proposing to transfer business rates to central government. It has nothing to do with accountability, nor with the harmful effect of high rates in high-speeding local authority areas. It is another attempt to cut the level of taxation on business by transferring control of the tax to a government that will look favourably on business's special pleading. It is also another attempt to remove power from Labour authorities and curb their spending.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN FOTHERGILL,
SARAH MONK,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Land Economy,
19 Silver Street, Cambridge,
September 24.

Links with Rome

From the Right Reverend J. R. H. Moorman

Sir, In his article called "Perils of the slide towards Rome" (September 14) the Rev Dr David Samuel criticises the work of the Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission as being not in accord with the teaching of the Church of England. But the ARCIC statements were a joint effort by Roman Catholics and Anglicans. This took the form of a dialogue, and the result was total agreement on both sides.

Obviously it is not a Roman Catholic document, nor a statement of Anglican theology; but it expresses what a mixed group, on both sides of the great divide, feel is common ground. On this we were all agreed. There were no signs of disagreement whatever. The trouble is that Dr Samuel is living in the sixteenth century and expects the Church of England to do so also. For example, he treats the 39 Articles as an inflexible document, quoting it over and over again to prove that Anglicans are right and Roman Catholics are wrong.

But the Articles are not inflexible and need not be rigidly held today. See, for example, no. 13, which says that "Works done before the grace of Christ, and the inspiration of His Spirit, are not pleasant to God... They have the nature of sin". Surely no one can believe that today.

Again, they accept the doctrine of predestination, which is an old belief no longer regarded as true. Dr Samuel also says that "the Articles teach that there is no change in the bread and wine" in the Eucharist. But the Articles do not say this at all. What they say is "the Bread which we break is a partaking of the Body of Christ; and likewise the Cup of Blessing is a partaking of the Blood of Christ" (no. 28).

Somewhat I feel that Dr Samuel has not really read the 39 Articles in spite of his belief in them. The ARCIC documents are an attempt to see what we have in common. We who worked very hard for thirteen years in producing them do not see them as a "slide towards Rome" but as a "step towards unity", which is something for which we all pray.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. H. MOORMAN,
25 Springwell Road,
Durham,
September 15.

Christians in Lebanon

From Mr Charles Glass

Sir, My memories of ante-bellum Christians in Lebanon differ sharply from those of Roger Scruton (September 17) who does not say how long he lived there. Most wealthy Lebanese, Christian and Muslim, held the Lebanese State, its institutions and its laws in contempt.

Legal prohibitions against gun-running, smuggling, narcotics dealing and prostitution were circumvented by some and blatantly ignored by others. Christians and Muslims shared in the use of force, money and *wasta* (influence) to put themselves above the law.

Mr Scruton notes the disparity between the news coverage of the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps in 1982 by the Christians and those of the Shiites in 1983, alleging that, in the latter case, "not a word is said". Many words have been said, and written, by journalists taking more

risks in Beirut than Mr Scruton does in writing, from the safety of the *Salisbury Review*. These journalists include Robert Fisk, of *The Times*, David Hirst and Julie Flint, of *The Guardian* and John Kifner, of the *New York Times*.

Mr Scruton fails to notice the relevant difference between 1982 and 1983: in 1982 the camps were underequipped and the safety of their inhabitants guaranteed by the United States; in 1983 Palestinian commandos in the camps fought back.

No community in Lebanon can point with pride to its actions in the country's modern history, especially in the last ten years. It is foolish for journalists and others to take sides in the country's tribal conflicts. It is worse than foolish to distort history and attack honest journalists on behalf of one of the tribes.

Yours faithfully,
C. GLASS,
8 Carburton Street, W1,
September 17.

Harrington question

From the Director of the Polytechnic of North London

Sir, You accuse (leading article, September 24) the Sheila Browne report on the Polytechnic of North London as having a lazy and cowardly paragraph (paragraph 53 on Mr Harrington). It is your editorial that is lazy and cowardly in not even referring to the enormous problems posed for an educational institution with a large number of ethnic minority students, which is sited in a multicultural, deprived inner-city area, in having an active member of the National Front as a student.

It is astonishing that so soon after the Handsworth riots you choose not to see the problems that this situation was bound to cause. Of course more students should take part in student union elections: of course PNL like other large institutions, has problems with some of its staff and from political attempts to influence it, from both right and left. The job of the management is to find ways of coping with these issues and to enable the institution to carry on its educational business.

PNL has come far this year and is well on the way to getting its problems under control, but it would be foolish to think that the polytechnic will not reflect, and inevitably be involved in, the social tensions in the society that surrounds it.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BEISHON, Director,
The Polytechnic of North London,
166-220 Holloway Road, N7,
September 24.

Drawing of Alice

From Mr Sidney F. Sabin

Sir, The two reproductions you publish today (September 24) of Carroll's newly discovered drawing of Alice, and his photograph of her, leave no doubt that his drawing was not from life but copied from the photograph reproduced.

Because of the drawing's shortcomings the author, who wisely, must have decided against its publication. I remain Sir, your obedient servant.

SIDNEY F. SABIN,
Sabin Galleries Ltd,
Camden Lodge,
82 Camden Hill Road,
Kensington, W8,
September 24.

Remarkably, the world's land speed record (and not on rails) remained ahead of speed in the air up to September 29, 1913, when Maurice Prevost achieved 126.59 mph flying a Deperdussin monoplane at Rheims in France - a speed to be raised, post-war, on February 7, 1930 - by another Frenchman, Sadi Lacointe, in a Nieuport Delage 29 to 170.91 mph.

And so it has gone on from there until now the NASA Space Shuttle circles the earth at Mach 26.3 in a 234 mile orbit at some 17,400 mph.

Yours faithfully,
PETER G. MASEFIELD,
Roskill,
Doods Way,
Reigate, Surrey,
September 6.

ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 27 1919

In July, 1918, the Tsar and his family were murdered. The following year saw intervention by the Allied Powers against the new regime in Russia. The White armies had some initial successes but within two years had collapsed. The Times Special Correspondent was Dr Harold Williams (1876-1928), who was appointed Foreign Editor in 1922.

DENIKIN ROUTS THE REDS.

DARING PLAN DEFEATED.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
ROSTOFF, SEPT. 10.
The impetus of the great Bolshevik drive is broken. Trotsky and his skilled military advisers had conceived a daring plan. By a heavy concentration of forces, including several strong divisions from the Siberian front, they aimed at catching in pincers Denikin's centre held by the Don Army, and on the one hand, driving in the wedge between the Don Army and the Volunteer Army east of Kharkoff and thus forcing a way through the Donets basin to the sea of Azov, while on the eastern flank they hoped to overrun Wrangel's little Caucasian Army and to force a way through Taurisya down the Volga to the Caspian...

The drive on the western flank brought the Reds to the important junction of Kupiansk, south-east of Kharkoff. But Trotsky's military resources were not equal to the execution of this typically German manoeuvre, and the Bolsheviks were caught in the wedge-shaped salient which the Russian high command, General Skuro let loose in the rear of the Reds his well-tried Kuban cavalry, and within three days sent a laconic telegram, "I am pounding them." At the same time the famous Kurnoff Regiment, clad in British uniforms and well supplied with machine-guns, attacked the Bolsheviks in the flank. Kupiansk, Voltchansk, and Valulki were recaptured, the Volunteer Army secured a vantage point at Novy Orkol, north of the salient, and the Bolsheviks, suffering heavy losses, were like rats in a trap, surrounded and slain by thousands while the rest desperately sought an outlet toward the north.

BOLD COSSACK RAIDS.

That is not all. At the present moment General Mamontoff is appearing on the scene, leading a Cossack general with the fierce hanging moustaches took very great risk by withdrawing most of the cavalry from the Don front and disappearing into the blue somewhere in the rear of the Bolshevik armies. For days nothing was heard of the said General Mamontoff, but he has now come out of the capture of Tambov and Kozloff.

In the meantime the Don front, weakened by the withdrawal of the best troops, yielded to Bolshevik pressure, for the real strength of the Don Cossacks is in their irregular cavalry, and they are only now in process of being formed into a regular army. This situation developed into a duel between the Bolsheviks and Mamontoff. If they could succeed in scoring a decisive victory against the Don Army and Taurisya in the night, they would mitigate the effects of the Mamontoff raid upon their bases. Otherwise their situation was serious. The Don Command sent aeroplanes to Mamontoff, and received from him startling news. He had seized Bolshevik stores in Tambov and Kozloff and sent to their homes 80,000 men mobilized by the Bolsheviks, whom he provided with food and clothing from Bolshevik stores, and learning from him that the chief base was in Elna, in the Orel government, made a sudden raid on that town, where he seized or destroyed immense booty and completely demolished a bridge on the railway leading northward. Thousands of volunteers joined his ranks, and he now has a considerable and well-armed infantry force. Two captured armoured trains are moving with him, and the panic among the Bolsheviks is so great that he moves at will, greeted everywhere with enthusiasm by the population...

TSARITSYN SAVED.

On September 5 the Reds received orders to take Tsaritsyn, and made heavy attacks on the fortified positions north of the town. I saw those positions a fortnight ago. They commanded a broad transverse valley with easy slopes, and to the right of them the Volga flowed in a broad blue stream. The Bolsheviks were an easy target for the batteries in their attempt to cross this broad exposed bridgehead.

At midday they broke through on the left flank; but reserves drove them back into the town. At 2 o'clock Bolshevik horse and sailors broke through on the right flank near the Volga and forced a way down to a big arsenal three miles north of the town. Then Wrangel personally took command, sent his escort to prevent the enemy entering the town, and flung his cavalry into the enemy's flank, completely smashing him. Large numbers were hacked and drowned, and the attack ended in complete failure.

In the meantime on the western flank, near the Don, the Bolshevik cavalry, under Budenny, tried to turn the fortified line, but they were met by the dashing Cossack General Lagai and his cavalry, who turned the Red offensive into a thorough rout and captured 4,000 prisoners...

Fond doubts

From Mr J. E. Ruddell

Sir, I notice that one of the country's leading computer-dating agencies is currently advertising its services under the slogan, "For friendship, love or marriage".

Are these now mutually exclusive? Yours faithfully,
J. E. RUDDLE,
30 Hazelbank,
Tolworth,
Surrey.
September 22.

Australians bet on Allied bid today

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

31 December	
1984	
£'000	
152,203	
10,047	
(3,980)	

CENTRAL INDEPENDENT TELEVISION PLC

	Six months ended 30 June Unaudited		Year ended 31 December
	1985 £'000	1984 £'000	1984 £'000
Turnover	72,793	68,606	152,203
Group profit before taxation	2,566	2,815	10,047
Taxation	(1,128)	(1,138)	(3,980)
Profit for the six months	1,438	1,677	6,067
Earnings per share	5.7p	6.7p	24.3p
Dividend per share	2.5p	2.5p	10.5p

Registered Office: Central House, Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2JP

Interim Statement

26 weeks ended 27th July 1985

NOTES

1. Provision for taxation has been made at the expected annual effective rate of 40.83% (1984-45.83%).
2. Extraordinary items include the costs and expenses associated with the offer by Affayed Investment and Trust (UK) plc for the company. Extraordinary General Meetings and various governmental enquiries, and the profits on the sale of surplus properties less disburse costs.
3. The earnings per Ordinary Share have been calculated using the number of Ordinary Shares in issue during the periods. For the 26 weeks to 27th July 1985 the average number was 153,679,045 (1984-153,717,132).
4. The interim statement contains comparative figures extracted from the full accounts for 1984/85. Those accounts on which the auditors gave an unqualified report were issued to shareholders on 25th July 1985, but will not be delivered to the Registrar of Companies until after the Annual General Meeting.

This announcement of House of Fraser results for the half-year ended 27th July 1985 is being published in a number of national newspapers on 28th July 1985 but will not otherwise be communicated to shareholders.

RECENT ISSUE

[illegible]

RESULTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 1985

TRADING AND DIVIDEND

Richard —

	Six Months to (unaudited)		Year 1984 £m
	1985	1984	
	£m	£m	
Sales	392.6	270.8	528.8
Profit before interest	21.3	19.4	41.4
Net interest payable less investment income	(3.0)	(4.1)	(8.4)
Profit after interest	18.3	15.3	33.0
Associated companies	0.4	(1.5)	(2.2)
Profit before taxation	18.7	13.8	30.8
Taxation			
- Group	(4.5)	(2.4)	(5.4)
- Associates	-	1.0	1.0
Profit after taxation	14.2	12.4	26.4
Minority interests	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.2
Profit before extraordinary items	14.1	12.3	26.6
Extraordinary items			
- Group	7.6	(2.6)	(6.7)
- Associates	-	(3.2)	(3.3)
Stockholders' profit	21.7	6.5	16.4
Preference dividends	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Ordinary dividends	(4.6)	(3.7)	(9.3)
Profit retained	16.9	2.6	6.7
Earnings per £1 of Ordinary Stock	15.1p	13.2p	28.0p

The results shown as previously reported for the year 1984 have been extracted from the full accounts which received an unqualified auditors' report and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Vickers P.L.C., Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4BA

Vickers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Sept 16. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, Sept 30. Settlement Day, Oct 7.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Claimants:

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1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	
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74	Regin
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210	Rowe
162	Rush & Tony
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125	Shoemaker
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146	Shoemaker
402	Shoemaker
54	Shoemaker
38	Shoemaker
156	Shoemaker
497	Shoemaker
525	Shoemaker
525	Shoemaker

181	Assoc Br Parl
220	Br Commons
208	Cardinals
90	Father James
537	Crab
52	Jacobs (J)
14	LOPS
9	Lot

122	Country House;
338	P & O Dico
75	Paradise (Wm
395	Turnbull Scott

SHOES

198	Fu
179	Gemini Shoes
31	Heaven Ship
133	Lambert Hove
80	Martini

118	Strong & Fish
143	Style
289	Alleg Text
104	Afrans Bros
73	Banks (John)
84	Beckman (A)
197	Br Motor
78	Bulmer & J

58	James Parsons
121	Corah
39	Courtesia
151	Crowther (S)
118	Dawson
148	Dixon (D)
66	Don Best
47	Dura (S)
84	Foster (John)
40	Gassett Brock
85	Heming House
50	Hymans (Harold)
121	Jewell (S)
45	Leeds
87	Leiter
	Lester (S)

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35	BAT
42	Imported
41	Polymers 35



How long can they keep it up?

They need to explain away their trading profit record.

The trading profit of United's original activities has still not returned to its 1979 level.

They need to explain away their asset position.

Net tangible assets per share have dwindled to 25% of their 1982 level.

They need to explain away their

seemingly incessant share issues.

14.6 million shares in 1981 have increased 5-fold to 73.7 million now.

Given these weighty problems, how long can they keep it up?



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Motoring by Clifford Webb

Japan faces new threat - from the East

It is a little late to say the least for a motor industry leader to be warning the West of the danger to its car markets posed by Eastern imports. The difference is that this time it is a Japanese car chief speaking and the invasion he refers to is being mounted by South Korea.

But Mr Yoshitaka Uchiyama, executive vice president of Nissan, has good reason to be worried. While his company is investing in expensive new overseas plants such as at Washington, Tyne and Wear, to appease the import restriction lobby, the Koreans are being given the open door treatment.

He admits that South Korean expansion is remarkably similar to Japan's own position 12 years ago. Last year South Korean car production reached 2,050,000 of which 210,000 were sold internally. That makes a total of about 1,000,000 cars on South Korean roads, a growth scale roughly comparable to the situation in Japan in the early 1960s.

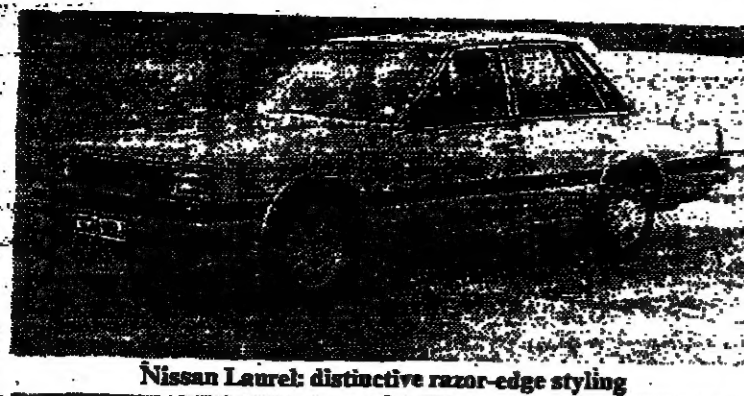
There are other similarities. The phenomenal growth of Japan's motor industry was ushered in by the Tokyo Olympic Games of 1964. With the 1988 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games approaching, Mr Uchiyama says South Korea is pouring all its energies into an ambitious programme of national development aimed at taking it into the ranks of the advanced industrialized nations.

As an example of what he calls the astonishing onslaught of Korean cars he points out in a recent Japanese newspaper interview that although Hyundai, the leading South Korean car-maker, only entered the Canadian market last year it is already the number one importer (American cars, apparently not regarded as imports). In other words it has already overtaken the Japanese who monopolized the top position for many years.

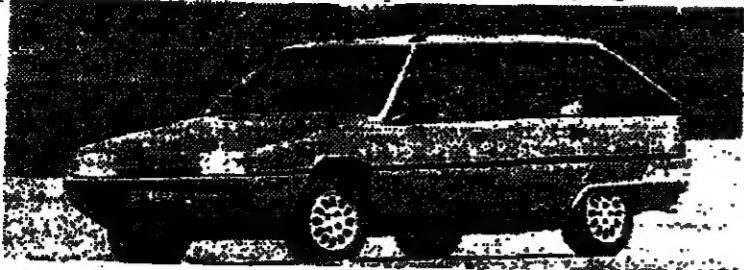
Mr Uchiyama pinpoints two factors as being responsible - restraints imposed on Japanese imports similar to the 11 per cent ceiling set in Britain and the special treatment given to Korean cars. As exports of a developing nation they are exempt from import duties to protect their emerging motor industry.

But he gives a warning that this "baby" has already reached a high level of competitive strength in the international market. It has a price advantage based on low wages and is capable in his view of mounting concerted international marketing efforts. What is more, and this must have hurt him to say it - the quality edge enjoyed by Japanese cars is narrowing rapidly.

Compared with the sixty thousand cars Hyundai plans to sell in Canada this year, the 6,500 sold in Britain last year is small beer. But it will reach some 8,000 this year and, with the help of a new front-wheel-drive family saloon being launched



Nissan Laurel: distinctive razor-edge styling



New Citroën BX estate: a driver's car

at next month's London motor fair, is planned to top 10,000 in 1986. When that happens however International Motors, the West Bromwich-based Hyundai concessionaire, will have to pay import duties. Although Mr Uchiyama forgot to mention it there is a ceiling on South Korean imports into the EEC and in Britain it is set at about 3,000 cars a year in the key 1300-1500 cc sector. The new front-wheel-drive Pony is right in the middle of that.

As one who has for the past twenty years reported at first-hand the growth of the Japanese motor industry sheltered by protectionist walls I must confess to having little sympathy for Mr Uchiyama and his colleagues... something about those living in glass houses not throwing stones.

Citroën newcomer
The mid-range Citroën BX has been on sale in Britain for two years but it was only recently that the most adventurous arm of France's conservatively-run Peugeot group added an estate version to this critically important range.

It is impossible to overstate the significance of BX to Citroën's future. The company has always been at the forefront of automotive design. For many years its brilliant team of engineers managed to convince the normally dominant accountants and salesmen that innovative engineering should be synonymous with the name Citroën.

But engineering excellence, some might even say extravagance, has to be paid for. Citroën drivers are more fiercely loyal than most, but they were falling in number under pressure of rivals which were cheaper to produce, cheaper to run and cheaper to buy.

The BX was the answer. It was the first Citroën designed from the drawing board to meet all the requirements. After the smooth flowing lines of the bigger CX its angular body came as quite a shock. But for the fleet and family owner alike looking for something different from the mass-produced big-sellers it was the first Citroën with more maintenance costs than most of its competitors.

It was this more than any other single factor which persuaded motorists to try it. Getting them behind the wheel was the biggest obstacle. Once they were seated the BX sold itself. The interior complete with all the idiosyncrasies of the traditional Citroën: non-cancelling indicators, twin steering column binoculars smothered in switches and lightning-fast brakes, were all there. Well the brake pedal at last had some artificial feel built in it and the binoculars were simplified but the BX was still enough of a Citroën to keep the loyalists happy and win new friends.

It is a driver's car. The new estate version continues that excellent start. It is not the most spacious estate around conceding cargo-carrying capacity to the Montego, Sierra, Cavalier and VW Passat estates. But it has counter-attractions worthy of closer examination.

The nitrogen gas spring units on the BX are similar to those used by Citroën for the past thirty years on its famous "pump-up" suspension. They automatically adjust to increases in load.

Loading and unloading are made easier by the unique suspension height lever by the driver's seat. Platform height can be varied between 15 inches and two feet from the ground. This device comes in handy for changing wheels,

connecting boat trailers or caravans and lowering the car to load a roof rack.

The estate comes in three versions, 1.6 and 1.9 litre petrol and 1.9 litre diesel. I tested the diesel because at £7,663 it must be one of the best diesel buys. For example the smaller Escort 1.6 diesel GL estate costs £7,511, the Cavalier 1.6 diesel GL £7,909, and the Sierra 2.3 diesel GL estate £8,960. There are still no diesel versions of the Montego.

Vital statistics

Model: Citroën BX 1.9 litre diesel
Price: £7,663
Engine: 1,905 cc diesel
Performance: 0-62 mph: 16.3 seconds, max speed: 96 mph
Official consumption: urban 43.5mpg, 56 mpg 58.9mpg, and 75mpg 42.8mpg
Length: 14.5 feet
Insurance: awaiting assessment.

The BX's 1.9 diesel engine has already won a claim in Peugeot cars. It goes a long way towards getting rid of the old horse-and-cart image of the slow diesel. Acceleration if not brisk is also not frustratingly slow. Provided you use a firm foot on the accelerator it will more than hold its own in the cut-and-thrust of city traffic.

In brief

Nissan has announced a new Laurel saloon with distinctive razor-edge styling aimed at both company and private buyer in the executive sector. Powered by a 2.4 litre six-cylinder engine it goes on sale immediately at £10,200 for the five-speed manual and £10,697 for the automatic.

Coleman Milne, Lancs-based coachbuilder best-known for its stretched versions of luxury cars, is now tackling the new Ford Granada. The Minister will be 10 inches longer while the 6/7 seater Dorchester and Grosvenor IV will have 33 inches more.

Rolls Royce is understandably so happy with the new stiffer suspension introduced on the Bentley Turbo R that it is introducing similar modifications to other Bentley models and the Rolls Royce Silver Spirit. Bentley prices for 1986 remain unchanged as does that of the Silver Spirit. Cellular radio in the Silver Spirit is increased from £68,745 to £71,946.

The sumptuous Silver Spur Limousine which was thought too rich for British tastes goes on sale here for the first time at £159,466. Volkswagen's 1986 line-up will be reinforced this autumn by the British introduction of the 130mph 16-valve Scirocco GTX. It will be joined in the late spring by the new Golf GTI with the same engine.

There are also 1.8 litre versions of the Golf and Jetta and a new and more powerful one litre engine for the Polo.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davale

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Ceefax** 10.30 **Play School**. The second round of the Sunbury World Matchplay Championship.
- 6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Sally Magnusson. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 9.27, 9.57 and 10.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; new pop videos at 7.30 and 8.30; **Faith's** Wood's consumer report at 8.15; Plus, Emily Hughes on ways to improve football's image; **Glynis** Christian's weekend shopping guide; and Alan Titchmarsh answers gardening queries.
- 9.20 **International Golf**. The second round of the Sunbury World Matchplay Championship.
- 12.30 **Approximately News** After Lunch with Moira Stuart and Frances Goodwin. News headlines with subtitles 12.55 Regional news. The weather details come from Bill Giles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**. The guests include gardening expert Peter Gedge and solicitor, Stephen Gold, with advice on new laws that could affect our everyday life. Music from **Top Toppers**, 1.45 **The Plumpies**.
- 2.00 **Golf and Racing**. More action from Wentworth in the Sunbury World Matchplay Championship, and four races from Ascot - the **Ever Stud** Farms Stakes (2.15); the **William Hill Handicap** (2.45); the **Taylor Woodrow Charity Stakes** (3.20). The 3.55 race is on BBC 2. 3.55 **Ceefax** 3.52 Regional news.
- 3.55 **Little Misses and the Mister Men**. Little Miss Trouble narrated by Pauline Collins and John Alderton; and Mister Impossible read by Arthur Lowe (1.40) and Yogi Berra (4.15). **Best of the Teacher**. Noughts and crosses quiz game.
- 4.30 **Film: Breakout (1984)**. The first of a season of films made for the Children's Film Foundation is a drama about two boys who are taken hostage by two escaped prisoners. Directed by Frank Godwin.
- 5.30 **The Flintstones**. Cartoon adventures of a modern Stone Age family.
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London Plus**.
- 7.00 **Wogan**. Tonight's guests include Glenda Jackson, Clara Francis and Eile Walsby who will watch Rosemary Leach and Sylvia Sims performing one of her old Gert and Daisy sketches.
- 7.40 **Blackie**. Blackie Dawson's panel this week is Madeline Bell, Henry Cooper, David Copperfield, John Junkin, Ruth Madoc and Madeline Smith.
- 8.10 **Dynasty**. In Acapulco, Alexis, Blake and Lady Ashley surprise one another; and Amanda enjoys a romantic interlude with Prince Michael. **Blackie** Dawson's panel this week is Madeline Bell, Henry Cooper, David Copperfield, John Junkin, Ruth Madoc and Madeline Smith.
- 9.00 **News with John Humphrys** and Andrew Hawley. Weather.
- 9.25 **Murder of a Moderate Man**. Part four of the five-episode political thriller and fiction series as the action moves to Italy where the Parvis is giving evidence against the arms dealer, Veltri. (Ceefax).
- 10.25 **Film: The Kidnapping of the President (1978)** starring William Shatner, Hal Holbrook, Van Johnson and Ava Gardner. Drama as the United States president is imprisoned in an armoured truck by a dangerous terrorist who is a state visit to Toronto. The secret service chief makes his plans but, unbeknown to him, so does the vice-president. Directed by George Mendeluk.
- 12.10 **Weather**.

tv-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Gordon Homeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.30; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.55; show business guests from Nigel Dempster at 8.17; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.34; the Pleasance family return from a three year cycle trip around the world at 8.44; the women who have made it to the top at 8.52.
- 12.00 **ITV/LONDON**
- 9.25 **Thames News headlines**.
- 9.30 **For Schools**: what makes happiness? 9.47 Sunday chapel and the need for temperance. News headlines: halving and doubling. 10.25 Self-assessment. 10.49 Episode two of the Caucasian Chalk Circle. 11.15 A day in the life of a nation. 11.27 What parents do when their children are at school. 11.44 The interior and exterior of houses. 11.57 **Haggerty**. George Cole with another look about the friendly whiff. 12.10 **Rainbow**. Learning with puppets who perform their version of the nursery rhyme, Old Mother Hubbard (Oracle). 12.30 Six Centuries of English Verse with John Gielgud, Julian Glover and Nicholas Gheesbreght. 1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parfitt. 1.20 **Thames news**. 1.30 **Hotel**. A student employed at the St Gregory is accused of a sex crime (7). 2.30 **Snooker: Goya Matchroom Trophy**. Jackie Davies presents coverage of the early frames of a best-of-19 match. 3.25 **Thames news** headlines. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. 4.00 **Rainbow**. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.15 **Boys**. Cartoon adventures of a cat. 4.25 **Stratforders**. Teenage reports from Nottingham, Anglesley and London, as tested by visitors from the United States. 4.50 **Illustrations**. Fergus Roy continues his series on the history of magic. 5.15 **Blockbusters**. 5.45 **News with Carol Barnes**. 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show**. 7.00 **Alison Market**. The market gets up on happy Joe the Tramp (Ceefax). 7.30 **We Love TV** presented by Gloria Hunniford. (Oracle). 8.00 **South of the Border**. Comedy series starring Brian Glover as the dyed-in-the-wool northerner who is forced to move south when his daughter challenges him (Oracle). 8.30 **Bruce Forsyth's Play Year Cards**. Game show in which couples test their knowledge of public opinion and their luck at the turn of a card. 9.00 **Drummond**. Drama serial set in a Fifties preparatory school. (Oracle). 10.00 **News at Ten** with Alastair Burnet and Pamela Armstrong followed by LWT news headlines. 10.30 **The Making of Modern London: London at War 1939-45**. The fourth programme of the series examines the capital's contribution to the war effort. 11.00 **Snooker**. Jackie Davies presents action in the Goya Matchroom Trophy. 12.15 **Film: The Honeycomb (1976)** starring Jean-Louis Thibault and Stefania Sandrelli. A heavily married woman is shattered to see her husband in the company of another woman but cannot bring herself to see the situation. Directed by Ralph Baum. 1.45 **Night Thoughts**.



Homecoming: Now the War is Over, BBC 2, 9.30pm

A hillok of British soldiers, lustily chanting 'Now the War is Over', is the curtain-raiser for the first film in the **Homecoming** series. The new **Homecoming** series **NOW THE WAR IS OVER** (BBC 2, 9.30pm). At the end of the film, a demobbed Serviceman is singing a very different kind of tune. His mood as he looks back on his life in the army, he contemplates the new **Homecoming** series. A grim history of the war, half demolished - it takes them to a deep, dark basement, and one of the leading lights in this alternative **Homecoming** series. Hugh Dalton advised David Eccles to change his party allegiance because the Tories would never win again. The young Humphrey Lyttelton, in the Guards' officers'

mess, took a more urbane view of Labour's election triumph. 'I don't think they're due to interfere with our shooting...'

Best of the rest on TV today: **KIDNAPPING OF THE PRESIDENT** (BBC 1, 10.25pm), which bears the stamp of approval and TAKE IT LIKE A MAN, MA'AM (Channel 4, 11.30pm), which bears that of David Robinson, the highly discerning film critic of **The Times** whose Friday night film choices have broken new ground on television.

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Peter Davale

BBC 2

- 8.55 **Open University: States of Mind**. Ends at 7.20.
- 9.00 **Ceefax**.
- 9.30 **Daytime on Two**: The contrast between Italy's towns and villages. 9.55 Part one of **Dark Towers in Danger** by Andrew Davies. 10.15 **Maths** subtraction. 10.30 **History**: the Gunpowder Plot. 11.00 **Glasgow** as seen through the eyes of children who live in different parts of the city. 11.22 **The fluctuating fortunes of Glasgow** since its heyday in Victorian times. 11.44 The ability to cope with change. 12.05 **An introduction to the use of computers**. 12.35 **Ecology and conservation**. 1.33 **South formers** report on the economic life of the country. 2.00 **A drama** about a reluctant young judo champion. 2.30 **The novelists of the north**. 3.00 **Golf and Racing**. The Sunbury World Matchplay Championship and the **Granville Stakes** from Ascot (3.55). 5.25 **News Summary** with subtitles. Weather. 5.30 **Championship Darts**. Tony Gubbe introduces highlights of last night's quarter-finals. 5.45 **News** and on video by Sharron and Bobby Wornock. 6.00 **Film: Tarzan Finds a Son!** (1939) starring John Wayne, Maureen O'Sullivan and Johnny Sheffield. An aviator plane crashes near Tarzan's jungle home, the only survivor being a baby boy. Tarzan and Jane decide to raise him as their own. Directed by Richard Thorpe. 7.30 **Unlabeled**. The story of Sea Cloud, a four-masted barque (7). 7.35 **With a Little Help from the Chip**. How micro-technology can help disabled people (Ceefax). 8.00 **King's Country**. Award-winning cameraman Simon King captures the countryside in all its magnificent moods. This fourth programme watches the changes as autumn turns to winter (First shown on BBC 2). 8.30 **Gardeners' World** from Barnardale. Geoff Hamilton, Margaret Waddy and John Kelly with advice on small trees and herbaceous plants that are guaranteed to make the autumn colour. 9.00 **My Music** presented by Steve Roca. Frank Muir and John Armitage challenge Benny Green. 9.30 **Now the War is Over**. The first of a series of eight films about Britain from 1945 to 1951 (see Choice). 10.00 **Championship Darts**. The semi-finals of the United British Professional Championship. 10.30 **News**. 10.50 **Newsnight**. 11.35 **Weather**. 11.40 **International Golf**. Highlights of the day's play in the Sunbury World Matchplay Championship. 12.30 **Championship Darts**. Highlights. Ends at 1.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.35 **Film: The Rainmaker (1956)** starring Bob Lancaster, Katherine Hepburn and Lloyd Bridges. Comedy drama about a confidence trickster who defends the drought-ridden plains of 1913 Kansas risk-picking for his rain-making hype. The man's presence at the Curry ranch raises comical stirrings in the farmer's daughter. Directed by Joseph Anthony.
- 4.50 **The Rise and Fall of Emily Sprod**. Animated tale of a statue that wanted to become an opera singer.
- 5.00 **I Dream of Jeannie**. Part two of the story in which Tony uses the space dept's computer to try and discover the date of Jeannie's birth.
- 5.30 **Bliss** presented by Muriel Gray and guest, Green of Scotti. Performing in the Music Studio and in the studio are Five Star.
- 6.20 **Soul Train** introduced by Jeffrey Daniel. There are performances from Jennifer Holliday and The Three Degrees, and on video by Sharron and Bobby Wornock.
- 7.00 **Channel Four news** with Peter Sissons. Weather.
- 7.30 **Right to Reply** presented by Gus Macdonald. Members of the public voice their criticisms of television programmes.
- 8.00 **What the Papers Say**. The Mirror's Paul Foot gives a critical eye over how the Press has been treating the week's news.
- 8.15 **A Week in Politics** presented by Peter Jay. How the miners' strike could affect the election hopes and pre-election interviews with Labour MP John Smith and Ken Livingstone.
- 9.00 **Tell the Truth** presented by Graeme Garden. Which one of three people is telling the truth? Toni Arthur, Fern Britton, Roger Moore and Bill Tidy try to find the answer.
- 9.30 **Gardeners' Calendar**. Roadshow introduced by Bob Greaves. Three Royal Horticultural Society experts - Anne Swanlin, Angela Honour and David Hudson - are in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Durham to help amateur gardeners with their problems.
- 10.00 **The Four Seasons**. American comedy series about four Californian friends. 10.30 **Bugle**. The small-time crook is delivering his films to a party when he finds the police raiding the flat.
- 11.30 **Film: Take It Like a Man**. Warren (1975) starring Tove Maes and Alf Landon. A comic examination of the lives of the exiles. Middle-aged Ellen, with her children off her hands but herself now too old to find a job, is ridiculed by her husband, Eric. A comic examination of the life of a woman and the contents of a comic nightmare give her an idea. Directed by Elisabeth Evvard. Morte Knudsen and Li Vistrop. From the season of films chosen by the film critic of **The Times**, David Robinson. Ends at 1.15.

Radio 4

- 5.55 **Shipping**. 6.00 **News**. 6.10 **Farming**. 6.25 **Prayer**. 6.30 **Today** 6.30, 7.20, 8.30 **News**. 8.45 **Business News**. 8.55, 9.55 **Weather**. 7.00, 8.00 **News**. 7.25, 8.25 **Prayer**. 7.45 **Thought for the Day**. 8.35 **Letters**.
- 8.43 **The Haunted Manor** by Robert Marshall. (15). Reader: Nigel Anthony. 8.57 **Weather**. Travel.
- 9.00 **News**.
- 9.05 **Baker's Dozen**. Richard Baker with reports.
- 9.45 **Feedback**. Anthony Howard with listeners' comments about BBC programmes.
- 10.00 **News**. International Assignment. Reports from BBC correspondents. (7).
- 10.30 **Morning Story**. The Egg Triest by Jill Norton. Reader: Stephen Dixon.
- 10.45 **Daily Service** (New Every Day). 11.00 **News**. 11.05 **Prayer**. You, The Jury, Dick Taverne. CC chairs a debate on the motion: Advertising is a necessary evil. The motion is proposed by Dr Fred Rogers, and opposed by Osman Strasser. (7).
- 11.48 **News**. 12.00 **News**. You and Yours. Consumer advice, with Paddy Colwell.
- 12.27 **News**. 1.00 **The World at One**. News.
- 1.40 **The Archers**. 1.55 **Shipping**. 2.00 **News**. Woman's Hour. Woman anglers, and family history. 2.05 **News**. 2.10 **Woman's Hour**. 2.15 **News**. 2.20 **Woman's Hour**. 2.25 **News**. 2.30 **Woman's Hour**. 2.35 **News**. 2.40 **Woman's Hour**. 2.45 **News**. 2.50 **Woman's Hour**. 2.55 **News**. 3.00 **Woman's Hour**. 3.05 **News**. 3.10 **Woman's Hour**. 3.15 **News**. 3.20 **Woman's Hour**. 3.25 **News**. 3.30 **Woman's Hour**. 3.35 **News**. 3.40 **Woman's Hour**. 3.45 **News**. 3.50 **Woman's Hour**. 3.55 **News**. 4.00 **Woman's Hour**. 4.05 **News**. 4.10 **Woman's Hour**. 4.15 **News**. 4.20 **Woman's Hour**. 4.25 **News**. 4.30 **Woman's Hour**. 4.35 **News**. 4.40 **Woman's Hour**. 4.45 **News**. 4.50 **Woman's Hour**. 4.55 **News**. 5.00 **Woman's Hour**. 5.05 **News**. 5.10 **Woman's Hour**. 5.15 **News**. 5.20 **Woman's Hour**. 5.25 **News**. 5.30 **Woman's Hour**. 5.35 **News**. 5.40 **Woman's Hour**. 5.45 **News**. 5.50 **Woman's Hour**. 5.55 **News**. 6.00 **Woman's Hour**. 6.05 **News**. 6.10 **Woman's Hour**. 6.15 **News**. 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